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The Antiquary

An Illustrated
Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

*"I love everything
that's old: old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Notes of the Month	321	Daring of Local Records. By H. R. LEIGHTON, F.R.Hist.Soc.	342
Some "Bygones" from Cam- bridgeshire and Adjacent Counties.—II. By the Rev. G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A. (illus- trated)	329	On Some Curious Carvings found in Old Churches.—III. By GEORGE BAILEY. (Illustrated)	344
The Roman Forts at Elslack. By THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. (Scot.)	333	Monastic Library Catalogues and Inventories. By THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK. (Concluded)	346
A Dorset Parish during the Commonwealth. By the Rev. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., Vicar of Milton Abbey	339	At the Sign of the Owl	350
On the Preservation and Calen-		Antiquarian News	353
		Reviews and Notices of New Books	357
		Correspondence	360

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The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

THE second report of the Royal Commission appointed to inventory the ancient and historical monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire has just been issued in the form of a White Paper. The volume on the Monuments and Constructions of Montgomeryshire is practically ready for issue. The work of preparing the inventories dealing with the Monuments and Constructions of Flintshire is in hand, and progress has been made with the inspection of the antiquities of the difficult county of Radnor. It is hoped that the season of 1911 will see the inspection in Radnorshire as well as that in the eastern half of Denbighshire completed. Thus, at the end of the year in which this report appears the Commissioners expect to have finished one-fourth of the most difficult portion of their great and interesting task.

“Late in the year 1909,” continue the Commissioners, “we were informed that certain ancient remains on the slope of the Llanellwedd Hills, in the county of Radnor, and overlooking the River Wye, were scheduled for compulsory acquisition by the Brecon County Council under the Small Holdings Act of 1908. The threatened monuments consisted of several long, low mounds, which, from the available evidence, it is difficult to pronounce to be anything but sepulchral. Undoubted remains of prehistoric times are found upon the higher slopes of these hills. A public inquiry was held by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, at which the Com-

VOL. VII.

mission was represented by Sir E. Vincent Evans, one of their number, and the secretary. The site was visited by the Commissioner of the Board of Agriculture and the representatives of this Commission. It was agreed, with the cordial assent of the Breconshire county authorities, that the mounds in question should be placed outside the scope of any order that might be issued. The owner of the land has since leased the lower slopes of the hill for quarrying operations, with conditions safeguarding the mounds within the area covered by the lease, but it is to be feared that such work, proceeding as it does in close proximity to the monuments, may lead to their disturbance.

“The other example to which we desire to call attention is the serious damage that is being done to the remains of the Castle of Dyserth, in the county of Flint, damage that must result in the complete destruction of the ruins. The structure, which is of the period of Henry III., is built upon a hill extending east and west, the castle being placed at its western extremity. The northern side of the hill slopes gradually, and towards the south it falls abruptly a distance of about 200 feet. It is this precipitous face of the hill that is being quarried. In the course of his inspection of the Flintshire monuments, Dyserth Castle was visited by one of our assistant inspecting officers, who duly represented to us the destruction that had been already effected. We ourselves at a later period made a visit to the castle, and were witnesses of the demolition then in progress. The parts of the structure which occupied the southern side of the hill have been swept away, and the only remains at present existing are the double towers at the east and west ends, fragments of the north curtain wall, and a few vestiges of the exterior defences. The quarry line takes in much of the interior quadrangle of the castle, and at the date of our visit it was only 55 feet distant from the north wall. The face of the rock cleared for quarrying operations extends beyond the line of the ruins on either hand, and is being worked along its full extent. The number of men then at work was small, so that the progress was not rapid. Any increase in the output, however, will accelerate the dis-

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appearance of the ruins. In any case the complete destruction of the castle would appear to be only a matter of time. The owner of the property is Mr. Leonard Hughes, an artist, who has leased the castle rock to the Castle Limestone Quarry Company, of Mostyn. The company holds the property by virtue of a lease for thirty years, granted by Mr. Hughes on March 7, 1903. No allusion is made in the lease to the castle ruins, but a provision is inserted that no limestone is to be worked 'under or within fifty yards of any buildings now built for agricultural purposes upon the demised premises.'

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 "The duties and responsibilities which fall upon the owners of ancient edifices or constructions are often found to be accompanied by certain inconveniences, though these causes of irritation are generally borne with much patience and good feeling, for the sake of the memorial of which the possessor is generally proud to regard himself as custodian for the nation. There appears to be an impression in certain minds that this Commission possesses the power to step in and avert the destruction of an ancient monument, though its owner may have no desire to preserve it, and on more than one occasion the Commission has been assailed in the public press for not exerting an authority it does not possess. It should be borne in mind that the Commission was called into existence for a specific purpose, as stated in the first paragraph of this report, and that it has no power to go beyond the strict limits laid down in the terms of reference. Deeply as we have been moved by the indifference and carelessness of a Government department which has doomed the great prehistoric camp on Penmaenmawr to eventual destruction, and profoundly as we deplore the more rapid destruction of the privately-owned Castle of Dyserth, we are unable to do more than draw public attention to these and such other regrettable occurrences as may be brought to our notice. The Commissioners would urge the desirability of Parliament establishing some machinery with power to intervene in order to prohibit the destruction of the historic treasures of the nation, which at present are too often sacrificed to selfish-

ness and greed, or allowed to suffer from the consequences of ignorance and neglect."

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 A total sum of £12,040 was realized by the eight days' sale of the Hilton-Price collection of Egyptian antiquities at Sotheby's, which began on July 12. Many remarkable things were sold and high prices fetched. One of the oldest examples of portraiture that exist was sold on July 19 for £310. It came from the hand of an Egyptian artist who possessed the truly Egyptian tradition of painting and the advantages of association with Greek art in the first century A.D. It was painted on a piece of linen about 4 feet by 3 feet, and had served to enwrap the mummy of the dark lady whom it represented. The figure itself was surrounded with symbols of the gods in the conventional manner, not relieved by perspective.

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 Two pieces of enamelled gold, believed to be the only specimens of Egyptian enamelling which remain, reached £405. They formed the familiar Egyptian beetle ornament or charm known as a scarab, and the spaces between the gold filaments were set with a blue vitreous enamel. An example of the finest workmanship of a Greek goldsmith, indicating the close relation between Greece and Egypt about 500 B.C., reached £82. It consisted of a set of seven round and rectangular gold beads of exquisite design, one of which measured about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, and bore on it a minute figure of an unrolled standing hedgehog $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long. Two earrings made of wire, with a white substance formed in the shape of grape-clusters, were offered in the same "lot."

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 Another day's chief prices may be taken as samples of the whole. A bronze figure of a hawk, the sacred bird of Horus, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, made £51; a spitula or libation bucket of bronze, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, £78; a faience figure of Isis nursing the infant Horus, XXVI. dynasty, £63; a charming faience figure of Tehuti (Thoth), $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, £52; a faience figure of Ptah-Seker-Ansar, £42; the Genii of Amenti, £78; a figure of a hippopotamus, in blue glazed faience, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches high, £90; an amulet in blue faience, £22; a toilet spoon

of green glazed faience, XVIII. dynasty, £39; a libation cup of faience, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, from the royal tombs at Der-el-Bahari, XXI. dynasty, £80; a New Year vase, inscribed, "May Ptah open up a happy New Year," (for the owner), £11 15s.; a faience drinking cup, showing signs of turquoise-coloured glazing, from Tounah, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, £71; a bowl of blue glazed faience, from Akmim, XVIII. dynasty, £96; and a vase and cover of thick faience with deep blue glazing, 5 inches high, from Denderah, of Roman date, £62.

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A writer in the *Morning Post* of July 14, commenting on this wonderful collection, remarked that it afforded an excellent idea of the characteristics and limitation of Egyptian art—of its lack of emotion and intellectual development. Attitudes are rigid, all figures have the same inexpressive stare. "Formula takes the place of intelligent observation; warrior kings and animal-headed gods are represented in fixed and invariable positions. A figure is seldom realized as a whole. We see a face carved in profile, but the eye looks full at the spectator. . . . Save for a more elaborate finish, greater precision, and refinement of outline, Egyptian art remained in the archaic stage of development. It stands in the same relation to the Attic art of Greece as the Byzantine to the Renaissance. In the earlier Attic period mind and emotion began to quicken art, which never really lived in Egypt, just as Pisano, Duccio, and Giotto, infused intellectual meaning and spiritual emotion into the soulless rigidity that distinguished Byzantine Madonnas and saints."

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We have received the report of the curator and librarian of the Maidstone Museum, Public Library, and Bently Art Gallery for the two years ended October 31, 1910. It chronicles much varied activity. We are glad especially to note that a special effort is being made to collect and preserve "bygones"—those "various objects now obsolete, but at one time in common use in the domestic and general life of this country," the preservation of which is, as Mr. Allchin, the curator, remarks, "a matter of considerable interest and importance for the information

of future generations." We also note an important gift by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, of a collection of oil-colours and miniature portraits of various members of the Hazlitt family. The collection includes thirteen miniatures by John Hazlitt. It will be remembered that William Hazlitt, one of the first of English essayists, was born at Maidstone.

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The *Times* of July 31 contained an important contribution from its correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula on "Archæological Research in Greece." The important excavations of the French Mission in the island of Delos, which continue to yield interesting results, were referred to, and also the work of the American School of Archæology on the site of ancient Corinth, where the internal arrangements and reservoirs of the principal fountain of the city, Pirene, have been successfully investigated, and in another part of the city large Roman baths found. Good results have also followed the work of the School on the Acropolis of Athens. Reference was made to the important operations last year by the British School of Archæology at Sparta, "which have thrown a new light on old Laconian art, religion, and social conditions." "This year," continued the correspondent, "under the direction of Mr. R. M. Dawkins, the British School has begun excavations on the prehistoric site of Phylakopi, in the island of Melos. Researches were carried out here by the School twelve years ago; but, with the great advance which has latterly been made in the prehistoric archæology of Crete and the northern Greek mainland, it is hoped that the new excavations will add materially to our knowledge of Ægean intercourse in the prehistoric period. Phylakopi derived its importance from the trade in obsidian, an object of first necessity at an age when iron was unknown, and Melian obsidian occurs in all Greek and Cretan prehistoric sites. The excavations, which have only been in progress for some weeks, have already yielded some good imported Cretan vases. Messrs. A. J. B. Wace and M. Thompson have in the press a work describing their interesting excavations of prehistoric settlements in Thessaly. They hope to extend their researches beyond the

Turkish frontier this year. Mr. F. W. Hasluck, in the course of a preliminary tour, has discovered a beehive tomb near Kirk-kilissé, in the vilayet of Adrianople. Macedonia as well as Thrace has hitherto been a *terra incognita*, though affording a most promising field for research in prehistoric, classical, Byzantine, and mediæval archæology. For this purpose the 'Macedonian Exploration Fund' has been formed under a committee of distinguished scholars, who appeal to the public for support in their undertaking. Subscriptions will be received by the treasurer, Mr. Vincent Yorke, the Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, E.C."



Further particulars of this very interesting work at Phylakopi were given by Mr. D. G. Hogarth in the *Illustrated London News* of July 29, accompanied by a number of photographic illustrations. Mr. Hogarth, referring to the importance of the natural volcanic glass called obsidian, pointed out that Melos had a local monopoly of this commodity, "which can be flaked to make blades with very keen though raw edges. Many primitive peoples in various remote parts of the world made this use of it till lately, and some still do so. I have heard that barbers can yet be found in the Mexican wilds to shave with it, striking the flakes off fresh and sharp for customers whose skin is probably as leathery as that of any neolithic man. Even where metals are known, ceremonial tradition may still compel the use of stone razors in certain solemn depilations. It is Mariette, the great explorer of Egypt in the early part of last century, who related, I think, how his chief overseer suffered his head to be shaved with no implement but of stone, and would return from his chosen barber with scarified scalp and pharisaic contentment that he was not as other men."



Referring to Melian pottery, Mr. Hogarth declared: "I have never excavated any site anywhere which produced so much and such variously painted ware to the square yard as Phylakopi. We had to abandon as refuse hillocks of sherds which, on most other sites, would have been carefully packed as prizes for museums, and even so we brought away so much that the Athens authorities, after

filling all the exhibition space that they could spare, were fain to make lavish donations to other museums. Besides almost every possible scheme of geometric decoration, the Phylakopi potters made great use of plant forms, observing them with admirable correctness, but reducing them on the walls and necks of the vases to stylized schemes according to the essential principle of decorative art. They laid animals, birds, and fishes, also under contribution, but on the whole made little use of figure schemes, though one of the vessels found, a stand for a lamp, carries the most curious and interesting representation of Ægean men that time has spared to us. The painters in fresco, however, who decorated rooms, were more free, and, besides imitating faithfully the irises which are one of the spring glories of the Ægean Isles, reproduced with wonderful sympathy and success the aspect of the pellucid sea about their coasts, floored with weed and shells, and alive with the darting flying-fish which Melian fishermen call 'sea-swallows.'"



The *Architect* of July 28 says that "An interesting discovery has been made at Fotheringhay in connection with the Castle Stone, to enclose which with a light iron railing a fund has been collected by the Peterborough Archæological Society. It had long been suspected by the secretary of the fund (Mr. Frank Loomes) that the underpart in the ground would support the tradition that the stone rolled from the castle keep, and that it was part of the ancient keep (which it is known was in the form of a fetter-lock). It was accordingly decided by the Society that, whilst the actual position of the stone should not be interfered with, the mass itself should be lifted, and the tooled stonework, if any, revealed. This was done, and the concrete mass was found to be simply the backing of a liberal breadth of worked Barnack ragstone, forming a more or less obtuse angle with plinth complete. More than this: it fitted exactly into what can be imagined to be the design of the fetter-lock castle keep as it joined the southern bastion. The mass, weighing some twenty tons, was then raised to the same vertical position as it occupied in the original building of the time of Edward III., by the son

of whom the castle was rebuilt, so that the stone now tells its own story for the first time for 300 years or more."

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The remarkable bronze head found by Professor Garstang at Meroë, to which we referred last month in connection with its exhibition at Burlington House, has been presented to the British Museum by the Soudan Excavations Committee of the Archæological Institute of the University of Liverpool. In consideration of the donation, a gift of 1,000 guineas has been made to the Excavations Committee by the National Art Collection Fund for the carrying on of further excavations in the Soudan.

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The London County Council, on the recommendation of the Local Government Records and Museums Committee, has resolved that the whole of the objects of London interest collected by the Council from time to time, including the boat of the Roman period discovered on the site of the new County Hall, be offered on permanent loan to the trustees of the London Museum. The museum will be accommodated in the State Apartments of Kensington Palace, which was placed by the King at the disposal of trustees for the exhibition of the collections. The accommodation at Kensington Palace is understood to be of a temporary nature, the intention being eventually to house the objects in a building worthy of London.

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An appeal has been authorized by the Hittite Excavations Committee for funds to promote archæological research in Asia Minor and Northern Syria, with the object of investigating the remains of the Hittite power and civilization. The committee hope to raise £2,000 a year for the work, as well as a further £500 for immediate purposes. The honorary treasurer of the fund is Mr. Robert Mond, Coombe Bank, Seven-oaks; and the bankers, Lloyds' Bank, Regent Street Branch, W.

Past research, as the committee point out, has already been made with remarkable results, especially at Boghaz Keui, the seat of the great Hittite Kings in the fourteenth and thirteenth century B.C. Their state archives, written upon tablets of clay, have

been unearthed in the ruins of the royal palace. Hundreds of these documents are still unread, being expressed in the unknown Hittite language; but much may be learned from some that relate to foreign affairs, as they are written in the common Assyrian language and script. A knowledge of the civilization of Asia Minor under the Hittites is essential to the interpretation of the results of recent research alike in Crete and the Ægean, as in Palestine and even Egypt.

It is proposed that an expedition shall begin work this autumn in the great mound at Sakje Geuzi. The committee has entrusted the conduct of the excavation to Professor J. Garstang. He has already begun excavation at Sakje Geuzi, and by the discovery of a palace with sculptured portico has demonstrated the promise of the site. The site itself, four days' journey eastward from Adana, near Tarsus, and one day westward from Aintab, was on an ancient route between the East and West by way of Carchemish and the Cilician Gates. Apart from the direct information which may be confidently expected, it is a likely place wherein to search for that bilingual inscription which would solve the riddle of innumerable documents.

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An interesting discovery was made early in August at Glasslough, County Monaghan, Ireland, by Monsignor Barnes and Mr. Shane Leslie. While searching in the neighbourhood, they found in a loft adjacent to St. Mary's Church a fine specimen of an early crucifix made of bronze set with crystals. It is in a good state of preservation. In the opinion of Mr. Bigger, M.R.I.A., it is probably of the eleventh century, and is the rarer on account of its inset decorations. Curiously enough, it was only last March that the parish stone cross was unearthed in Donagh graveyard.

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The Technical Museum in Vienna publishes a circular stating that, in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's reign, Austrian manufacturers, with the assistance of the State and the city of Vienna, initiated this new museum. The foundation-stone was laid on June 20, 1909, and the building, which covers an area over

20,000 square yards and is situated opposite the Palace of Schönbrunn, is now nearing completion, and will be a lasting monument of the monarch. This Technical Museum is to demonstrate the development of industries and crafts in historical succession, also to do justice to the technical achievements of the present day, and to promote progress in this line by periodical exhibitions. A considerable stock of objects has already been secured, as several large and valuable State collections, till now dispersed, are shortly to be brought together in the museum. But many links in the chain of technical development are still missing. Manufacturers and craftsmen of all countries are therefore invited to co-operate in this great task, and to assist the museum in procuring and selecting suitable objects. Everything, it is stated, pertaining to technical labour is acceptable—principally tools, machines, apparatus, models, materials, methods of working, finished articles, as well as plans, designs, books, illustrations, and manuscripts. The Austrian Government has placed at the disposal of the museum authorities the spacious halls of the Rotunde ("Prater") for the present storing and sifting of gifts. The names of donors will be perpetuated by inscription on the gifts and in a memorial book. Further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Technical Museum, Vienna, I. Ebendorferstrasse 6.

Professor Dante Vaglieri has had the good fortune to discover another fine piece of statuary—the marble head of a woman—amidst the ruins of the theatre at Ostia, of which it is surmised to have been an ornament. The head is ascribed to the second century of our era, and was apparently copied from a Greek original of the school of Praxiteles. Professor Vaglieri is now working at Palestrina.

The *East Anglian Daily Times* of August 11 stated that during the past few days a number of skeletons had come to light in some pits which have been dug within the confines of the timber-yards of Messrs. William Brown and Co., Ltd., in Friars' Road. "The spot on which these were found," continued the journal, "is somewhat to the west of St. Nicholas Church, where once stood the

Monastery of Grey Friars. The Order was instituted in 1209, and the friars established themselves in England in 1224. The exact date of their settlement in Ipswich is unknown, but it was in the reign of Edward I. and prior to 1296, the founder being Sir Robert Tiptot, or Tibtot, of Nettlestead. The monastery occupied a considerable area, and had a large number of influential benefactors, many of whom were buried within the precincts of the monastery church. Amongst these were included Dame Ena Tiptot, wife of the founder; Sir Robert Vere; Margaret, Countess of Oxford; Sir Robert Tiptot the younger, with Margaret his wife; Elizabeth Ufford; Lady Elizabeth Spencer; Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Spencer; Sir Robert Wakesham and Dame Joan his wife; Sir Thomas Hardell; Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Walter Clopton; Sir Hugh Peach; Sir John Loveloch; Dame Petronill Ufford; Dame Alice, widow of Sir John Holbrook; Robert Wentworth, Esquire, who was buried in 1542, and many others whose names are writ large in the historical records of Suffolk.

"There is little doubt that the skeletons disturbed on the present site are some which were interred in the monastic burial-ground. They were found at a depth of from six to eight feet beneath the present surface, and are in a good state of preservation. Others still remain *in situ*, and will not be disturbed unless absolutely necessary. The site has been examined by the curator of the museum, by Mr. John S. Corder, and one or two other archaeologists, and considerable interest has been aroused. One prominent feature in the remains, to which particular attention has been drawn, is the absolutely perfect condition of the teeth. In a number of jaws examined there is not a single missing or decayed tooth, although the manner in which they are worn in the process of mastication of food proves them to be the jaws, not only of adult persons, but of considerable age."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing on August 1, remarked that "The discovery in a cave in the Aland Islands of a stone coffin containing a skele-

ton, food, axes, and implements of the Stone Age, excites much interest in scientific circles. It is surmised from the character of the weapons and implements that the remains date back to 3000 B.C., and that, the Aland Islands being then submerged, the coffin was lowered into a depression in the gravelly sea-bed, which could alone account for the wonderful preservation of its contents. Extensive excavations are contemplated in the vicinity."

In the *Eastern Daily Press* of July 24, the Rev. L. Meadows White, Vicar of Horning, Norwich, wrote: "An interesting discovery was recently made in Horning Church by Mr. R. H. Flood, of Norwich, in the shape of a few notes of ancient Gregorian music inscribed on the stone jamb of the door of the stair leading to the belfry. The notes have, unfortunately, been nearly obliterated by the use of the mason's 'drag,' in cleaning the stonework during the renovation of the church in 1873. They are still, however, decipherable by a 'rubbing.' Is it possible that this little piece of music notation in such a position had some connection with the bells? Tradition says that ages ago there was a peal of bells in this tower. It would be interesting to know of any other cases of fragments of the ancient music being inscribed upon the stonework of churches. I may say that there are not the usual number of lines in the stave. There are three only, with two wide spaces, and the notes are dotted about on the lines and in the spaces."

The steps which the London County Council is taking through its Superintending Architect's Department to arrest further decay in the stonework of that interesting relic of Old London, the York Watergate, have not been taken a moment too soon, for even as it is many of the features of the stone-carving have altogether disappeared. It was the watchful Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, with its headquarters in the neighbouring Buckingham Street, which urged the Council to apply preservatives. The society supplied the information, at the Council's request, that the best method of resisting the decay of

stonework has been found in repeated applications of baryta and lime, with a final coating of ground lias blue lime slaked in boiling water, care being taken to avoid the unpleasant appearance left by the baryta treatment. This has been the means used to prevent further decay of the famous seventeenth-century garden front of St. John's College, Oxford, work which was finished last year, and the treatment has also been employed with satisfactory results on the tower of West Ham Church and at Godalming Parish Church. It is understood that the watergate will be treated on similar lines.

Professor Haverfield and Mr. R. H. Forster, in a letter, dated August 11, printed in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of August 14, say: "Some of your readers may be interested to hear of a Roman tombstone which we have just found at Corbridge. Save for three letters near the beginning, the inscription is perfect, as follows:

d M
.. RATHES. PAL
MORENVS. VEXLA
VIXIT. ANOS. LXVIII.

'To the memory of . . . rather, a Palmyrene, standard-bearer, who died at the age of sixty eight.' There is already one Palmyrene known from a Roman inscription on Tyne-side, who set up to his British wife a tomb-stone, which is now one of the glories of the South Shields Museum. This man was called Barates. We can hardly feel much doubt that our Corbridge Palmyrene is the same man, and that at the outset of line two we have to supply the letters 'BA.' If this be so, he was not, as has been generally thought, an Oriental merchant trading on the Tyne, but an Oriental soldier serving in the Roman army, and stationed first at Shields and then at Corbridge. At Shields he lost his wife : at Corbridge he died."

In the *Athenæum*, July 29, the Rev. Dr. Cox gave some interesting particulars of "Discoveries at Repton Priory and Church," recently made by Mr. Vassall, the Bursar of Repton School. Among other discoveries, "A fine sepulchral slab or grave-cover has

been brought to the surface under the east window of the church, clear of the crypt, in the school or priory old yard; it has a circular cross-head, and appears to date from the close of the twelfth century, or early in the thirteenth century. This would not be the usual place for the interment of the Canons or other occupants of the Austin Priory, founded here to the east of the parish church in 1172. But the parish church was served by the Canons, and this stone may possibly have marked the burial of one of the first Canons who had acted as parochial Vicar. Mr. Vassall found this grave-stone (which measures 64 inches in length, and tapers from 19 inches to 12 inches in width) about a foot below the present surface of the yard, and on further digging found also the stone coffin with its occupant five feet lower. The coffin has been again covered and left undisturbed.



"Mr. Vassall has in addition been excavating in the north-east corner of the priory garden, and has laid bare a low splayed window and two small archways, and come across the foundations of several walls, one of which is, no doubt, the east wall of the refectory. The floor of the undercroft of the refectory was gained, and nine consecutive stones of a rib of its groined vault discovered. An Ave Maria token was found, and a silver penny of Edward III.; also several roofing slates pronounced by geologists to come from Charnwood Forest. This corner of the remains of the buildings round the cloister-garth now looks well, and develops the actual plan, whether viewed from the now priory garden or from the exterior hall garden. The slype that led from the cloisters to the hall, formerly the Prior's Lodgings, at the east end of the refectory and its undercroft, shown conjecturally on Mr. St. John Hope's plan of 1884, is clearly in evidence; it is provided with a bench-table to serve as a seat, which is 1 foot high and about 20 inches wide."



We take the following account of the exploration of a tumulus in West Denbighshire from the *Manchester Guardian*, August 5: The Rev. T. Roberts, of the Royal Navy, when

visiting the hill country near the right bank of the Conway, between Llanrwst and Tallycafn, observed three tumuli on the top of the mountain called Mwdwl Eithin, or, as the name may be translated, "Prickly Hummock." The height is shown on the maps to be 1,276 feet above sea-level, and to lie about three miles from the railway-line up the Vale of Conway, four and a half miles north-north-east from Llanrwst, and three miles south-east from Tallycafn Station. Mr. Roberts brought the discovery to the notice of the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society, who took the matter up. On behalf of the society Mr. Roberts and Mr. Willoughby Gardner, the well-known amateur archaeologist of Deganwy, undertook to superintend the excavation of one of the three tumuli. The permission of the owner of the property, the Rev. J. Roberts, of Hopesay, Shropshire, was granted. Five days have been spent at the work, and the excavation has been carried out by a number of workmen. The mound on which the workers have been engaged is about 200 feet in circumference, and in the centre of it was found an original cremation, surrounded by big upright stones, forming a circle about 120 feet in diameter. The mound is about 6 feet high in the centre. In addition to the central interment, or cremation, with its circle of stones, some secondary interments have been found. One of these is a cremation in which the ashes had been deposited in an inverted urn, and covered by a small stone cairn. Some flint weapons were also found. The central cremation, it is inferred, was surrounded by the ancients who carried out the funeral rites with the circle of stones, and the mound was afterwards thrown over it. The exploration is being continued, and further interesting discoveries may be made.



Some "Bygones" from Cambridgeshire and Adjacent Counties.

BY THE REV. G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A.,
With Illustrations (and Occasional Notes) by W. B.
REDFERN, D.L.

II.

THE fancy forms in which thin cakes of gingerbread were formerly sold are almost forgotten. They were known as "toys" or "brown-men," and represented soldiers, horses and carts, animals, etc. The moulds used for the purpose were generally of wood, but there is an example, made of chalk, in the Hull Museum. The one figured (Fig. 6) measures 10 inches by 8 inches, and is 2 inches thick. On one side is depicted a soldier of the eighteenth century and on the other side a milkman. Sometimes these "toys" were covered with Dutch metal, which added greatly to the gay appearance of the stalls at fairs.

The amulets sometimes worn in our grandfathers' days as preservatives against disease and misfortune may well come under the

by Dr. Crispin of Royston, 1783, for 10s., to Joseph Pateman, Cobb's Wood, Wimpole, Cambs., to be suspended by a string round the neck to prevent bleeding at the nose.



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 7.

Given by Joseph Pateman's grandson." There are also two stone amulets on braided loops from St. Neots, Hunts, in the same collection. One is a triangular pitted stone (Fig. 7), formerly worn as a preservative against smallpox; the other is a small, bead-like nodule of flint, which was carried by W. Hockliffe, a mail-driver, about 1840, as a protection against accidents.

Wafering irons are now rarely met with; the pair illustrated (Fig. 8)* are of seventeenth-century date. Their length is about 29 inches. The ends, or moulds, are thick, flat discs, 5 inches in diameter, incised respectively with a floral eight-rayed star, and a flying bird carrying a berried branch. These "irons" for baking wafers, or thin cakes, were in general use from the Middle Ages to within comparatively recent times.

* The handles are not shown their full length in the illustration.



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 6.

heading of "bygones." A large spherical bead of a polished agate-like stone (1.3 inches in diameter) with the following data attached, is preserved in the Cambridge Museum: "Sold
VOL. VII.

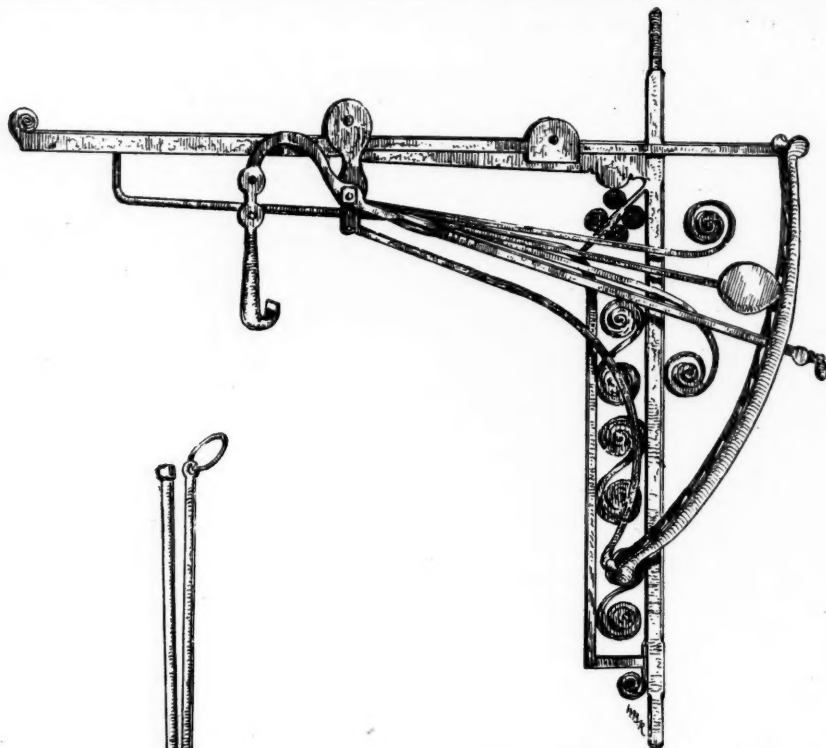
*Redfern Collection.]*

FIG. 9.

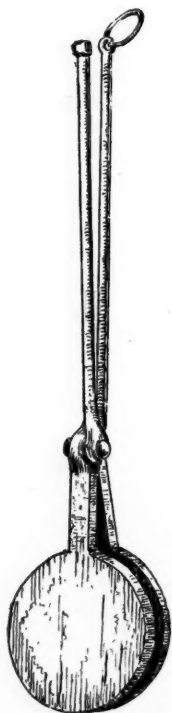
*Cambridge Museum.]*

FIG. 8.

They were employed in making the gift-cakes formerly connected with "Refreshment" or "Mothering" Sunday, otherwise known as Mid-Lent Sunday. It was a

common practice for servants, apprentices, and others to visit their mothers and take with them a present of wafering-cakes, and this was called "going a mothering." It is thought that the practice was a survival of the pre-Reformation custom of people visiting their Mother Church on this day for the purpose of making offerings at the high altar.

Mention may also be made of a flat, tanged disc of iron (4 inches in diameter), engraved with a king's head, of pre-Reformation date, preserved in the Cambridge Museum. This may, perhaps, have formed one of the moulds of an early pair of wafering irons. It was found at Wingfield Castle, Suffolk, in 1852.

The wrought-iron pot-cranes formerly attached to old-fashioned fireplaces for suspending the cooking-pot or kettle were a characteristic feature of our old farmhouse interiors. These cranes were often made by



FIG. 10.

the local blacksmith, and there is frequently much artistic feeling in their various designs as well as ingenuity displayed in the method of adjusting the pot-hook. We figure a characteristic specimen which was purchased at Stowmarket a few months since (Fig. 9). There is a fine crane dated 1773 *in situ* in the White Swan Inn, Quy, near Cambridge. On the lower bar, two dogs chasing a fox are shown. It was illustrated some years ago in the now defunct *Collectors' Illustrated*.*

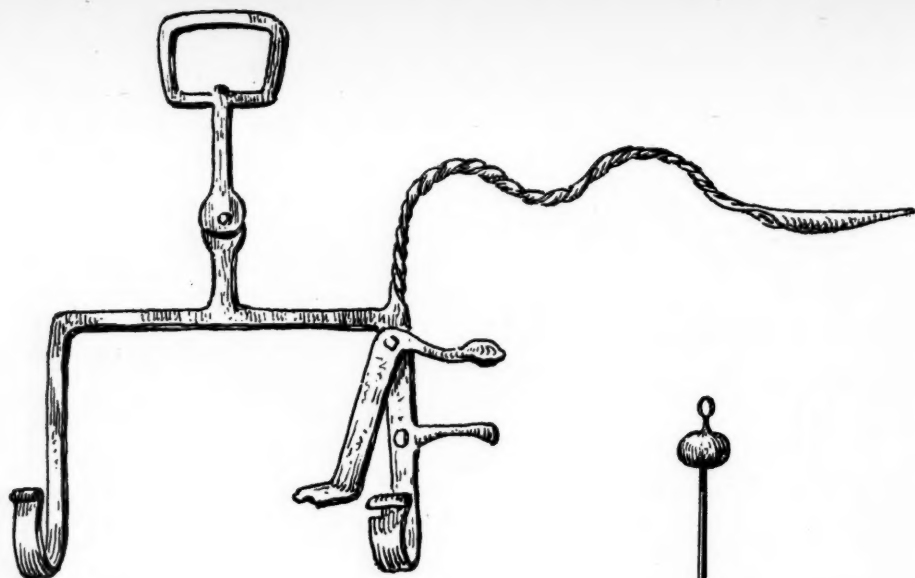
Frequently a chimney bar, built into the flue, acted in place of the crane. Curiously enough, although sometimes of iron, this bar was generally of wood. Over it was hung a pot-hook, known as a "hanger" or "hake," so constructed that the height at which the vessel was suspended could be regulated at will. This was generally effected by means of a loop and ratchet, as in the early example illustrated (Fig. 10). There was also a simpler design, represented in the Cambridge Museum, in which the ratchet was replaced by a series of perforations.

An ingenious mechanical device was frequently hooked to the above—viz., the kettle-tipper, or, as it was often called, the "idle-back" or "lazy-back" (Fig. 11). By this contrivance the teapot could be filled without taking the kettle off the fire; all that had to be done was simply to depress the lever. An illustration showing the hanger, tipper, and kettle, in position, is given in Miss Jekyll's fascinating book, *Old West Surrey* (p. 100).

Old wrought-iron or brass trivets, toasters, and flat-iron rests are frequently of graceful pattern. The trivet illustrated (Fig. 12), but without the adjustable fork, is a common type, at least in the localities with which we are familiar. Sometimes they are circular or triangular in form.

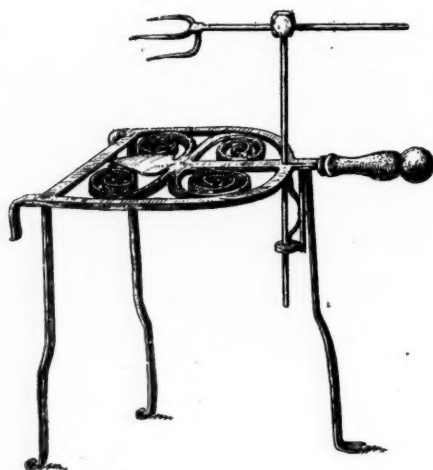
Toasters are of various designs. Some are horizontal for fitting to the bars of the grate: there is one with a four-hooked sliding bar in the Cambridge Museum. Others were made for standing in front of the fire. We illustrate two varieties of the latter type. One (Fig. 13) of very simple design, was placed directly on the hearth; the other

* An interesting paper on "Pot-Cranes and their Adjustments," by the late Mr. Romilly Allen, will be found in the *Reliquary* for 1898, and many beautiful examples are therein figured.



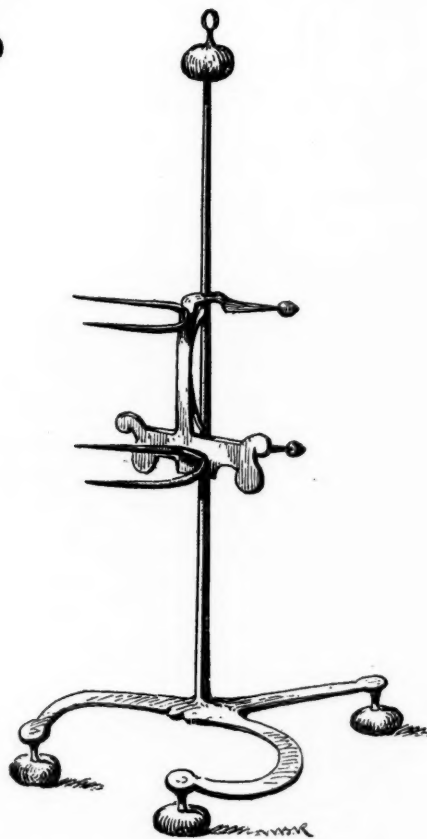
Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 11.



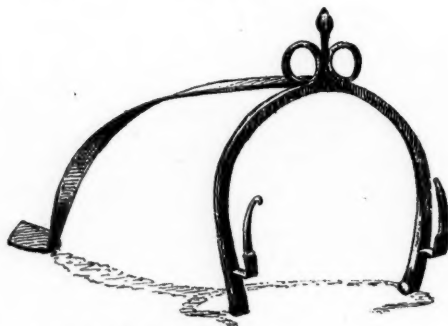
Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 12.



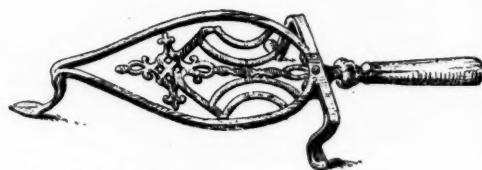
Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 14.



Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 13.



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 15.

(Fig. 14), much more elaborate, stood before the fire. It is over 2 feet in height, and the prongs can be shifted up and down and round the standard.

The flat-iron rest illustrated (Fig. 15) is interesting, on account of its plate having been cleverly adapted from a window fastener.



The Roman Forts at Elslack.

BY THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. (SCOT.).

THE parish of Broughton, situated about four miles west of Skipton, has no doubt obtained its name from the Roman forts above referred to, which are about a mile south-west of the parish church. *Brough* and *burg* are but dialect modifications of the old German name of *burgus*, applied to such structures in the Rhine district as early as the second century by the Romans themselves.*

The remains of the two forts, though entirely hidden both before and after excavation in 1909, were traditionally commemorated by the local name of the site, Burwen Castle, which is mentioned by Dods-worth, and is but another dialect variation of *burg* or *burgus*, like *bury*, *borough*, *borren*, *borrens*, *birrens*, etc., which adhere to ancient structures in the North just as *caer* and *car* adhere to them in the Celtic, and *chester* and *caster* in the more Saxon portions of the kingdom.

The "slack," or wide, level valley between the hills, from which the name of the township and railway-station is derived (*eller* or *elder-slack*), and in the throat of which the strongholds are set, was traversed by the Roman military highway which united the Roman forts of Ribchester (*Bremetennacum*), twenty-five miles to the south-west; Ilkley (*Olicana*) thirteen miles to the south-east; and Ald-

* Some authorities derive Broughton from Brook-town, but the presence of Roman forts at Brough, near Castleton, Derbyshire; Brough Castle on Stain-moor, and Brougham on Eamont, Westmoreland; Brough on Ure, near Askrigg, and Brough on Humber, Yorkshire; Brough in the parish of South Collingham, Nottinghamshire; and Broughton on Anton, near Horsebridge, Hants, contradicts this derivation.

borough (*Isurium*, or *Isubrigantium*, the Brigantian capital), thirty miles in a direct line eastward. As it is the only easy passage across the Pennine range for 100 miles between Manchester and Carlisle, it has continued to be the main line of communication by road, railway, and canal between the important valleys of the Aire and Wharfe, Ribble and Calder, and the Yorkshire and Lancashire plains ever since.

The site is crossed in a south-west to north-east direction by the Colne and Skipton branch of the Midland Railway, but very little of it can be seen from the windows of a passing train, owing to the depth of the cutting and the height of the stone walls on either side. A better view may be obtained from the platform of the Elslack railway-station, only 150 yards away, the whole of the east side being visible across the hollow of a small stream.

The Roman highway was found to pass close along the whole of the south side, a distance of 200 yards, at from 17 to 18 feet from the base of the great stone wall, and to consist of a layer of gravel well banked up in the centre, the crown being from 6 to 12 inches higher than the sides, and it measured 18 to 19 feet in width where the squared curb-stones originally bordering it were in position.

The position of the fortifications in the angle at the confluence of two small streams—the Thorton Beck and the Elslack, or Cruise Beck—is what may be termed a normal one, on account of the well-known preference of the ancients for a promontory partly protected by steep slopes. Such a position was spoken of by Cæsar as a *lingula* (*Bell. Gall.* 3. 12) and by his Gaulish contemporaries as a *condate*, no fewer than thirty ancient places of that name being recorded by Holder in his *Alt-keltischer Sprachschatz*. Ten of these are to be found in Grundy's map of *Gallia*, and there is one in this country, mentioned in the Second and Tenth of the Antonine Itineraries, which is in a like position, at Kinderton near Northwich, about half-way between Manchester (*Mancunium*) and Chester (*Deva*).

In 1908, by the well-directed efforts of Dr. Villy, of Keighley, who first discovered the position of the stone wall, and the present Rector of the parish, the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, who uncovered the stone gateway on the

south, Burwen Castle had become known to archaeologists with certainty as a Roman fort. The existence of the remains of two such structures upon the same site, an earlier and smaller fort constructed of wood and clay, within a later and larger one defended by a stone wall of enormous strength, remained unsuspected until systematic exploration was begun in the following spring.

The railway-line was the only superficial obstacle to the complete excavation of the site which was begun, with the permission of the proprietor, Mr. George Lane Fox, M.P., of Bramham Park, in 1909, by Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, and continued for three weeks by the latter at his own cost, previous to the commencement of his annual campaign upon the wall, which has already been mentioned in the Monthly Notes of the *Antiquary*. Thereupon the direction of the operations was undertaken by the writer of these notes on behalf of a local branch of the Yorkshire Roman Antiquities Committee, with the powerful support of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, which undertook to print and illustrate the recently published report.

A slight eminence rises to a height of 422 feet above Ordnance datum near the middle of the earlier wood-and-clay structure, which occupies the interior position and higher ground. The site is otherwise a fairly level plateau, but falls off rapidly all round the outside of the great stone wall, with sharp declivities near to the north-west and south-east angles, where the latter approach more closely to the two streams. The position of both forts has been adapted to the lie of the ground, and their shapes have, to a certain extent, been modified from the normal ones of a square and oblong (with rounded angles), owing to the steepness of the declivity near to their north-west angles. This circumstance has caused the withdrawal of the angles and shortening of the west sides of both forts by 16 feet, evidently to avoid too close an approach to the stream, and to keep the wall and rampart at their approach, as far as possible, on level ground.

The main defence of the earlier structure was found to consist of a clay rampart entirely surrounded by an outer ditch, and partially so by an inner ditch, which was interrupted opposite the four gateways. A depth of from

2 to 5 feet of the purplish-brown, stoneless clay forming the body of the rampart remained in position, and was probably derived from the upcast of the two ditches after removal of the stones and "puddling." Its position and area were defined by a foundation or level platform, 16 to 18 feet wide, paved with limestone boulders, likewise probably derived from the upcast of the ditches. The purpose of this pavement, which was bordered in front by a "curb" of squared gritstones, or boulders of larger size, and was always present at from 2 to 4 feet from the lip of the inner ditch, was not only to guide the unskilled workmen in piling the clay, but also to preserve the straight face and prevent the lower parts of the rampart from being thrust forward by the weight of the superincumbent mass, which may have reached to a height of 12 feet, as estimated for the height of the earthen rampart of Kapersburg, on the German *limes*. This is shown to be its purpose by the peculiar structure of the "curb," where the subsoil was softer and the slope of the surface steeper than elsewhere, near the east gateway. South of the latter, for a considerable distance, it consisted of an upright row of squared gritstone slabs projecting 4 inches above two rows of similar stones, forming supports on either side.

The massiveness of the Elslack rampart is illustrated by comparing the width of its foundation, 16 to 18 feet, with that of the similar one beneath the clay rampart of the recently-excavated fort, of about equal area, at Bar Hill, which was 12 feet, and that below the closely adjoining turf wall of Antoninus, between Forth and Clyde, which was 14 to 15 feet.

The cross measurements along the centre lines of the four gateways to the outside of this foundation are, from north to south 378 feet, and from east to west 380 feet. The two pairs of gateways are not directly opposite one another, and the axes—the *cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus*—are not truly at right angles, and are not in the direction of the cardinal points, the former pointing $27\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west of true north and south; but to call them so is more convenient than to use such terms as north-west-by-west and south-east-by-east, etc., in describing them.

Owing to the distortion, which is evidently

due to the shortening of the west side, the true area cannot be obtained from these dimensions, but must be calculated from the lengths of the sides. Taken along the outside of the foundation, these are—on north 376 feet, on south 380 feet, on east 374 feet, on west 358 feet. Neglecting the rounded angles, they give an area of close upon $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There are thirteen other forts of about equal area situated in the North of England and South of Scotland, principally on the lines of walls of Hadrian and Antoninus, all of which have been occupied by an auxiliary cohort of about 480 to 500 men as a garrison.

The inner ditch was found to be 10 feet wide at the level of the undisturbed subsoil and 5 feet deep below the present surface; the corresponding dimensions of the outer ditch were 13 feet and 5 feet 3 inches.

The remains of the east and west gateways were almost entirely cleared away during the reconstruction, but those on the north and south were sufficiently preserved to reveal their plan. The structure of the south gateway was more complete and elaborate than that of any of the others, and will serve to illustrate theirs. On either side there were rows of five post-holes, about 2 feet 6 inches apart from centre to centre, containing the decayed stumps of posts for supporting the vertical sides of the opening, with two others in the body of the rampart. Three were distributed at irregular intervals towards the front, and one in advance of the row on the west side, forming an obstruction, and reducing the clear space for a roadway from 14 to 11 feet. As suggested by Dr. George Macdonald in his description of the similar structures at Bar Hill, where there were only three post-holes on either side, these posts not only supported a wooden gangway continuing the rampart walk, but possibly also supported the angles of projecting towers rising above the rampart ends, with a covered way across the opening entirely closing in and protecting the gate and its defenders. The presence of wooden stumps in fifteen out of eighteen of the holes, and slight traces of burning round the tops of the latter, suggested that this gate had been destroyed by fire previous to the general reconstruction. There were no such indica-

tions near the other gateways and no stumps in the holes.

There were only four post-holes on either side of the north gateway, with one behind the row on the west side, in the body of the rampart.

The post-holes generally were packed round with rough stones for a depth of from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches, and were from 10 inches to 1 foot in diameter.

The later stone fort was probably constructed to accommodate the same cohort as a garrison, or one of equal numbers, with a larger area to provide a greater amount of comfort and convenience for its occupants. Such was the invariable practice at the reconstruction of the cohort *castella* on the line of the Upper German-Rhätian *limes*, their enlarged area being usually between 5 and 6 acres, as at Elslack.

The wall was erected on the outside, as closely as convenient to the rampart, and therefore occupied the lower ground. On the north and south sides its foundations were laid upon the conical mound between the two ditches of the earlier fort, the space between wall and rampart being from 9 to 11 feet wide on the north and on the south uniformly 11 feet. The clay from the discarded rampart was partly thrown forward to fill up the intervals and partly spread upon the inside to bring it to a uniform level. The interval was much wider on the east side, where it varied from 67 to 107 feet, and still wider on the west, where it was from 128 to 134 feet.

The mode of construction of the stone wall was to prepare a bedding 10 to 12 feet wide, and about 1 foot 6 inches thick (but in places much thicker, where requisite for levelling up the early ditches), consisting of limestone boulders compacted with dense brown clay. On this was laid single foundation courses of carefully squared hammer-dressed gritstones along the outer and inner faces, which are 9 feet 6 inches to 10 feet apart, and filled in with grouted rubble, the original width being evidently one *decempeda*, or measuring rod, of 10 Roman feet (9 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The dressed stones are of comparatively small size, averaging from 10 to 15 inches along the bed, by about 5 to 7 inches in height, but the height is sometimes increased to 9 inches near the salient angles; they

appear to have been of equally uniform dimensions throughout. They are tapered towards the inside, and have wide joints between them for a special purpose—viz., to allow the interpenetration of run lime and to give them a better hold, so as to compact the whole into a solid mass. At the north-west angle as many as five courses were found in position, varying from 9 inches to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height from the foundation upwards—a total height of 3 feet 7 inches.

After deducting the width of two offsets on the outer and one on the inner face, and that of a plinth or base moulding, the ultimate width of the superstructure of the wall was 8 feet 6 inches or 8 feet 9 inches, which is greater than that of Hadrian's wall or of any of the forts in its vicinity.

Measured along the outside base, the dimensions of the stone wall are—on the east 408 feet, on the west 392 feet, on the south 601 feet 6 inches. The north and south sides are not parallel, and the wall on the north side is not in a straight line, but inclines outwards fully 10 feet in its course to the gateway, and then bends inwards by two slight angles of $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees at the gateway, and at 77 feet farther westward, the intermediate measurements being 300 feet and 227 feet between the east and west angles and the bends respectively—a total of 604 feet, or 603 feet in a direct line. Neglecting the curves of the angles, these dimensions will be found to give an area of close on $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres for the later fortification.

Only a single ditch, 11 feet wide at the lip and 4 feet 5 inches deep below the present surface, was provided on the north and east sides, where a much greater natural protection is afforded by the beds of the two streams. Along the west side, where the ground rises at an easy gradient in both directions, and offers no natural protection, the lines of three ditches are still marked by slight depressions on the surface and growths of rushes. Their dimensions when excavated (taken from east to west, or from the inside outwards) were—widths, 10 feet, 9 feet, and 13 feet; depths, 5 feet, 4 feet 7 inches, and 4 feet 1 inch respectively. There were intervals between them about equal to their width.

The distance of the ditches from the base of the wall on all three sides was 17 feet.

On the remaining south side there were two ditches corresponding in dimensions to the two outer ditches on the west, and probably continuous with them. The inner lip of the nearest ditch was 50 feet from the wall, to allow space for the military highway which passes about midway along the interval.

The floors of two huts were uncovered beyond the ditches on this side. One, composed of small polygonal flags of gritstone, measured 16 feet square; the other, composed of clay, about 27 feet by 17 feet. Each was provided with a reddened clay hearth, and there were shallow pits in their vicinity from which fragments of coarse pottery were obtained, the only objects of particular interest being a bronze fibula and several fragments of a red *terra sigillata* bowl of La Graufesenque fabric, ornamented with embossed figures and patterns in the transitional style of the first century.

The interior buildings of both forts were evidently constructed mainly of wood, which had left no traces except a few post-holes here and there, so that even their outline could not in any degree be made out, with one exception, consisting of the lower bedding, or foundation, of a square building near the central area, on the east of the line of the principal cross street. This crude and, according to some archaeologists, questionable substructure, was composed of small, earthy, and compact limestone boulders, bedded in clay, derived from the subsoil, to which it had, consequently, a close resemblance, but was easily distinguishable from the disturbed soil on either hand. The soft limestones were so easily crushed, and the hard or compact ones so easily splintered, that the work of clearing it was entrusted almost exclusively to an intelligent foreman, whose forty or fifty years' experience as a drainer gave him a sure instinct for any change in the nature of the ground.

It was situated at 76 feet from the inner face of the north gateway of the early fort, to which it apparently belonged, and 35 feet from the measured centre.

Its outside measurements were 64 feet on the north, 65 feet on the east and south, and 63 feet on the west, or front, on the line of the street between the north and south gateways. The width of the foundation was 4 feet. A party

wall of equal width crossed the interior from north to south at 16 feet from the east side, with only a narrow opening 3 to 4 feet wide somewhat north of the centre, apparently for a doorway. Another party wall, of less width, at 14 feet from the south wall, connected the two preceding, and enclosed a chamber in the south-east angle, in which were the sleeper walls and channels of a rude hypocaust. The flue or fire-hole opening was near to the south-east angle of the building, and contained no charcoal or other traces of burning; but the effect of fire upon limestone is to whiten it and convert it into quicklime, which is easily dissolved. This effect was observed by the writer upon a large slab of limestone, used as a cover for a hypocaust furnace at Wilderspool,* the under-surface of the stone being reduced to powder and partly burned away, and the clay sides of the furnace calcined. Here, also, vegetation had absorbed the charcoal, which was near enough to the surface to be reached by the roots.

An opening for a drain in the opposite north-east angle, when cleared, supplied the means of running off the water which had closed the trenches for weeks, owing to the wetness of the season.

The small finds were more numerous here than in any other part of the excavations. They included an unworn coin of Domitian, a fragment of a rare ornamented glass flask, with corrugations and spirally wound wavy threads; a harness-mounting gilt on the surface with white metal, and the usual oyster and mussel-shells.

The position and plan of this building correspond very closely, in both size and shape, with those of the supposed residence of the commanding officer of the fort at Gellygaer.

Of the four streets crossing, or eight uniting, in the centre of the two forts, very little of a definite nature can be stated. In all the gateways except those on the west, where uncovered, they were found to be very solidly and systematically constructed, with a surface bed of fine gravel well banked up on the surface, and large stones as a bedding. Small gritstone flags obliquely set on edge, herring-bone fashion, formed the middle

layer of the road in the east gateway of the stone fort, with stiff, brown clay underneath.

Such remains of cross streets as were partly traced, as the result of a long and costly investigation, ran obliquely to the direct line between the opposite gateways, and to one another. This fact, and the number of layers of gravel near the centre, suggested that their course had been diverted from the normal one to pass along the front of permanent buildings previously existing, and that more than one reconstruction had taken place during the history of the occupation, as at Newstead, Kapersburg, etc. Their course, speaking generally, was directed towards the summit of the slight eminence, which is somewhat north of the centre of the earlier structure.

A large portion of this summit had originally been paved with small gritstone flags, of polygonal form, bedded on 10 inches of brown clay. These flagstones were met with at only about 1 foot below the surface, and were much tumbled by ploughing and draining. Their only definite outline was a row of curb-stones pointing to the east gateways, with a turn at right angles pointing northwards, at 20 feet from the south-west angle of the square building.

A large boulder, placed on the outside of this angle, was evidently intended to act as a fender, to prevent injury by wheeled traffic to a pair of small buttresses which here projected.

With one or two exceptions the portable finds were not of any great rarity or significance, to account for which it should be remembered that the remains have been at the mercy of plunderers from time immemorial, so that nothing appears above ground except the slight mound on the line of the wall, the hollows of the ditches, and a single squared stone near the gateway on the west side.

The most interesting coin was a denarius, bearing the head of King Sabin Tatius with SABIN on the obverse; and Victory on a biga, holding a wreath with LTITVRI on the reverse. It is dated by Babelon at about 88 B.C., and was found near to the north-west angle, in the early ditch, at a depth of 8 feet.

The coin of Domitian, already referred to,

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* Warrington's *Roman Remains*, p. 13.

bore the legend IMPCAES DOMITAVG GERM COSXII CENS PER PP, which fixes A.D. 86 as the date of its being struck.

A finely patinated, unworn small brass of Constantine I., found in the upcast, near the south-east angle of the stone fort, reverse legend PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, belonged to the time when there were two Caesars—Constantine, junior, and his brother Constans, A.D. 333-337.

The only two bronze fibulae were closely alike, and were of the harp-shaped type, derived from a Late Celtic original, with trumpet-shaped head, a collar moulding in the middle, and moulded knob forming the foot. They are supposed to be of British origin, and ascribed to the first half of the second century.

The example before mentioned, of a kind of ornament still in use for harness-mounting, was in the form of an Amazon shield (*pelta*). It bore the features common to them of four rivets for fastening them to leather, and a hinge for their alternative use as a pendant. On those of the Augustan period there were three little amulets of peculiar form attached to the ends, to keep off the "evil eye."

The glass objects included (1) three fragments of bracelets, one of which had a slender filament of rope moulding, blue and white, round the outside edge; (2) a broken ball or knob of dark olive-green, laminated, iridescent material; (3) a glass paste bead of the melon-shaped, ribbed variety, and about half of a similar one; and (4) small fragment of corrugated flask, spirally wound with a wavy thread from square interior building. The only example resembling this rare description of glass ornament illustrated by Dr. Kisa* has vertical corrugations and the spiral thread running in lines close together round the body, so that they appear horizontal. The manufacture of such ornamental glass is believed to have centred in Cologne about A.D. 200.

The pottery obtained consists merely of fragments, but these are of sufficient quantity and significance to indicate the dates of construction and abandonment of the forts approximately.

Several fragments of red-glazed *terra sigillata* (Samian) bowls with embossed orna-

* *Die antiken Gläser . . . zu Köln*, Plate VI., 58.

mentation were of the type manufactured during the first century in La Graufesenque, and one is of the form 29, which ceased to be made about A.D. 75. Another fragment of a dish or plate (form 15), with the quarter-round moulding on the inside base, is of like origin and contemporary date. Those of the flat saucer of fine hard paste (form 18), also characteristic of first-century deposits, were more numerous than any others of the plain variety. All Déchelette's styles of embossed ornamentation, transitional panels, arcading, large scrolls, medallions, and free friezes of animals and hunting scenes, which cover the whole period of the manufacture of Lezoux down to about A.D. 200, are represented.

Several fragments of grey, smoke-tinted *ollae*, with a raised or applied ornament in slip, in the form of irregular sharp-edged "serrations," or ridges, and scales with crescent and S-shaped borders, round the body, also furnish clear indications of first-century date. The same kind of ornament was met with in the earliest and deepest strata yet reached at Corbridge, in 1910, and was among the wares attributable to the Flavian period (A.D. 69-96) at Newstead.

The early character of so much of the pottery and the provisional nature of the wood and clay structure are enough to show that the date of erection of the latter was during the early advance of the Roman arms into the north, probably when a large portion of Brigantian territory was occupied by Petilius Cerealis in A.D. 70, or later, when Agricola surrounded the previously independent cantons with a chain of forts in A.D. 78-79; but that is all that can be said.

It has been surmised that the stone fort was erected under Severus, owing to the number of dedicatory slabs of about that period found at Ribchester and other adjoining stations, and the similarity of the masonry.

To arrive at the Roman name of the Elslack station is next in importance after the date. The possible sources of information for determining the point are (1) Ptolemy's list of Brigantian towns, (2) No. Ten of the Antonine Itineraries.

There are two unappropriated names in the former—viz., *Rigodunum* and *Kalagon*.

Elslack's claim to be *Kalagon* is shown to be a strong one by comparison of its distance from other towns already identified by the data of latitude and longitude given by Ptolemy and those of *Kalagon*.

Starting with York, which is identified by a large body of evidence, inscriptions, distances from other stations in the First, Second, Fifth, Eighth Itineraries, etc., as well as by Ptolemy's data, with *Eburacum*, we find that Ptolemy has placed *Eburacum* (York) and *Isurium* (Aldborough) on the same meridian, with twenty minutes of a degree of latitude (about eighteen to twenty miles) between them, the actual distance being sixteen miles.

He has placed *Olicana* (Ilkley) 1 degree of longitude (thirty-one and a half miles) west of these two, the actual distance being thirty miles.

Kalagon (Elslack) he has placed fifteen minutes of a degree of latitude (twelve to eighteen miles) direct north of *Olicana* (Ilkley), the actual distance being thirteen miles to the north-west.

Returning to the starting-point for confirmation, we find *Kalagon* (Elslack) is placed 1 degree of longitude (thirty-one and a half miles) due west of *Isurium* (Aldborough), the distance between them as the crow flies being thirty miles. In these distances due allowance is made for Ptolemy's error of computation in taking five-sixths of a degree of the great circle for a whole one, and they are a sufficient proof of identity until a better than Ptolemy can be got.

Four stations of the Tenth Itinerary, lying somewhere to the north of Ribchester (*Bremetennacum*), still remain unidentified—viz., *Galacum*, *Alona*, *Galava*, and *Glanoventa*. The first mentioned, *Galacum*, twenty-seven mpm. (approximate Roman miles) from *Bremetennacum*, fits in well enough with *Kalagon*, and between the sound of the two names there is a certain amount of resemblance. Holder, in the *Alteltischer Sprachschatz*, confounds together *Kalagon* of Ptolemy, *Galacum* of the Tenth Itinerary, and *Calunio* of the Ravennate list under the name of *Calaton*, which he locates at Watercrook by Kendal. It is also usual for writers in this country to identify *Kalagon* and *Galacum* with Overborough by distance. The difficulty lies in identifying the three

remaining stations still farther northwards at nineteen, seven, and eighteen mpm. from one another respectively. There is no direct evidence for identifying *Kalagon* with *Galacum*, and to place *Kalagon* at Overborough on Leck, in Lancashire, is straining Ptolemy's evidence to breaking-point.



A Dorset Parish during the Commonwealth.

BY THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., VICAR OF MILTON ABBEY.



THE object of this paper is to discover what effect the Commonwealth had upon the Church life of a country market-town in the heart of the county of Dorset—the parish of Milton Abbey.

The following dates will need to be borne in mind: Cromwell elected Lord Protector in April, 1653; reorganized the Church of England on comprehensive lines, 1653-54; prohibited the use of the Prayer-Book, 1655; died in September, 1658; Charles II. restored to the throne in May, 1660.

In the year 1653 a "parish register" (*i.e.*, registrar) was appointed for Milton Abbey. He entered up the churchwardens' accounts and the church rates as well as the parish register-book. Cromwell's "Directory" ordered births as well as baptisms to be recorded, but the date of birth is usually given in the Milton register in preference to the date of baptism. Banns of marriage of parishioners, and also of non-parishioners, were published in the market-place; this, however, did not necessitate the marriage taking place at Milton. Marriages were solemnized before a magistrate. Banns, presumably, were sometimes published only once, or else it was thought sufficient to enter in the register the first time of publication only. In some cases "three times" is added to the entry. During the years 1657 and 1658 the banns of a few of the more zealous Church people were published in the church.*

* See *Milton Abbey Marriage Registers*, in Phillimore's "Dorset" series.

The Vicar of the parish at Cromwell's accession was John Talbott. He was a fighting parson. During the Civil War, he, together with the Rector of Compton Abbas, led the Dorset "Clubmen" against "grim old Oliver." These Clubmen,* mostly farmers and rustics, were not interested to any extent in the rival causes of King and Parliament, but they objected to both Cavaliers and Roundheads treading down their crops and demanding food and horses, often without payment. So they armed themselves to the number of four or five thousand, and opposed Cromwell at Hambledon Hill, some seven or eight miles from Shaftesbury. Cromwell was very civil to them, and promised that, if they would lay down their arms, no wrong should be done them. But we learn from a letter which he wrote to Fairfax, dated August 4, 1645, that the Clubmen refused, "through the animation of their leaders, especially two vile ministers" (*i.e.*, Talbott of Milton Abbey and Bravell of Compton Abbas), and fired on Cromwell's messengers. Thereupon a slight skirmish ensued, and several men were killed on both sides; but the Roundheads were stronger, and took 400 of the Clubmen prisoners and put the rest to flight. These prisoners, including Parson Talbott, were locked up by Cromwell in Shroton Church, but were afterwards dismissed.

How long Talbott was Vicar of Milton during the Commonwealth is uncertain; presumably he retained the benefice at least till 1655, as the entry of his marriage occurs in the register for that year. But the names of James Rawson (1651-1653), William Rooke (1653-1656), William Holway (1655-1657), Robert Moore (1657-1658), Francis Frampton, B.D. (1658-1668), and Thomas Moore (1659-1700), all appear as resident "clarks" in the church ratelist. Robert Moore and Francis Frampton are additionally described as "Vicar." The status of the others is uncertain; perhaps some of them were curates, or clerical assistant-masters of the grammar school. The parish registrar evidently regarded them all as clerks in Holy Orders, unless the term "clarke" was then used loosely for any minister. Frampton, who was Vicar when Cromwell died, was not disturbed by the

Act of Uniformity, 1662. He died in 1668 at the age of thirty-one, after a ten years' incumbency. He could, therefore, have been only twenty-one years of age when appointed to the benefice! The inscription on his gravestone in the Abbey describes him as *Vir ingenio florenti, moribus integris, religione sincera*.

During the years 1653 and 1654 the Holy Communion was celebrated in church five times—on Easter Day, Christmas Day, and the Sunday after Christmas, 1653, and on Easter Day and the Sunday after Easter, 1654. Three quarts of wine were used on these two last occasions, and they were literally the last occasions of Communion during the Commonwealth.

Bell-ringing by no means ceased during Cromwell's protectorate. In the churchwardens' accounts there are numerous entries for repairs, large and small, to the church bells, clock chimes, etc. The ringers were given beer for ringing on Guy Fawkes' Day, 1655; on February 20, 1657-58; on August 16, 1659, "concerning Chester business" (General Lambert, Cromwell's commander of the army in the North, defeated Sir George Booth and his "New Royalist" forces at Winnington Bridge, near Northwick, Chester); and on February 5, 1659-60, when the news reached Milton that General Monk with his army had entered London. In the year 1657 there is a curious receipt of 12s. for 25 pounds of brass, "which was made by hewing from the bells."

The payments for the destruction of "vermin" went on as usual: 2d. was paid for a polecat's head, and 1s. for a gray's head. "The fox-catcher" also received 1s. for each fox's head.

The annual rates levied on the parishioners for repairing the church were paid as in times past, except in the year 1655, when a rate was "made," but not collected. And the church was kept in thorough repair; any defects in the fabric or fittings were made good by the employment of masons, glaziers, plumbers, etc. A few of the more important items of work may be mentioned. In the year 1656 the west porch was mended and tiled, and the pavements of the church were repaired. In the following year some of the exterior buttresses were strengthened at great

* See *Memorials of Old Dorset*, chap. i.

cost. The leads of the church were also thoroughly overhauled and renovated at considerable expense. The defective stonework of the south windows was renewed. Thorns and "frith" were obtained to fence the churchyard wall, and the churchyard stile and church hatch were mended. The masterful ivy on the exterior of the church had to be pulled down repeatedly.

The "bedman" (*i.e.*, bedesman) continued to receive his wages quarterly, and at the same time an allowance was made to him for besoms. "Our Lady Day," as the description of the spring quarter day, was not disturbed.

Travellers through the parish who "past by order" were helped from the church's funds as heretofore. Payments are recorded to travelling soldiers, distressed Irish, etc., and also payments to inhabitants for quartering ("diettinge and lodginge") travellers.

The "gayle money" was paid as in times past, and those parishioners who carried people to the "house of correction" were duly recompensed.

Vestry meetings were held each Easter, and two churchwardens elected. The outgoing churchwardens' accounts "were seene and approved by the major part of the parishioners," and were signed by several of them. The signature of John Tregonwell, Lord of the Manor, is a constant one during the Commonwealth, and in the year 1659 the accounts were signed as approved by three magistrates as well as by parishioners.

John Tregonwell's father had professed to be "neuter" in the Civil War, but his mother was an ardent Royalist, and in consequence the Manor of Milton was sequestered. In 1651, however, their son begged for the discharge of two-thirds of the manor, and his petition was apparently successful. He, like his father, professed to be "neuter," but in reality was a very good friend for the King's designs: at the Restoration he was designated as one of the Knights of the Royal Oak. This order of knighthood was projected by Charles II. as a reward to such as had distinguished themselves by their loyalty. The knights were to wear a silver medal with a device of the King in the royal oak; but the scheme was laid aside lest it should

create animosities.* Tregonwell, as might be expected, was a keen Church of England man. In May, 1658, he informed against the intruding incumbent, John Westley (Wesley), of a neighbouring parish, Winterbourne Whitchurch—grandfather of the famous Methodist leader—for not reading the Book of Common Prayer in church.

But to return to the Milton Church accounts. Briefs, or authoritative letters directing the collection of alms for certain purposes, were issued during the Commonwealth. A church collection was made in 1653 for a fire to "Tho. Kinge" of Amersham, near Oxford; and in 1658 for the distressed Protestants driven out of Holland—a cause dear to Cromwell's heart.

Bequests were still made to the church by will; *e.g.*, John Tregonwell, senior, of Anderson Manor, Dorset, bequeathed £10; and Mr. Richard Arnold, of Bagber, in the parish of Milton, £5.

The desire of the "better class" to bury their dead in the church instead of in the churchyard was as strong as ever, and the fee of 6s. 8d. was by no means prohibitive to tradesmen of the parish.

The churchwardens were allowed their expenses for attending the Privy Sessions at Cerne Abbas, Sherborne, Sturminster Newton, Shaftesbury, or Milton Abbey.

The royal arms, which had been removed from the church, were carried to Blandford on a plough in the year 1657; they were set up again at the Restoration, three years later. The Books of Martyrs had been handled much during the Commonwealth; a new chain was necessary for them in 1660. Guy Fawkes' Day was now "kept" regularly again, and the bells were rung. The first Communion at Milton, after the Commonwealth, was celebrated on January 13, 1661; the Communion on the following Palm Sunday and on Easter Day must have been very large, as six quarts of wine therefor were paid for. There was also a Communion at Whitsuntide and Christmas that year, and a private Communion for which one pint of wine was ordered. The bells pealed out on Charles II.'s Coronation day (April 23, 1661), and the ringers were remunerated, as

* See A. R. Bayley's *The Civil War in Dorset, 1642-1660*.

usual, with beer. A book against seditious practices and attempts, a book for our Queen, and a book of fasting and humiliation for January 30 (the anniversary of the beheading of Charles I.), were bought.

A list of the church's goods was drawn up by the two churchwardens in the year 1656. It comprised a Bible, a linen cloth for the Communion-table, a register book in parchment, an old silk carpet, a chest in the vestry, a cushion for the pulpit, a silver cup with a cover (the gift of John Chappell, citizen and stationer of London, 1637), a green cloth for the Communion-table, a flagon (which probably disappeared in 1675, when Madam Jane Tregonwell presented two large silver flagons for the Communion wine), two Books of Homilies, a pair of iron crooks ("for the grate in the drain"), two napkins, a brass pulley, a bier, a Book of Directory of Public Worship, a chest in the chancel, an old frame of a table board, three Books of Martyrs (the gift of John Chappell aforesaid, 1632), a clock "goeing," and five bells in the tower roped. In the year 1657 a Communion-table was added to the list; in the year 1658 five old bell wheels in the tower, and a new register book in parchment; in 1659 a bearer; in 1660 a hammer, chisel, and gimlet; in 1662 a Communion Book, one surplice, and one Book of Canons; and in 1664 a "stoning jug," which was used to fetch the Communion wine from Blandford. In this last-named year it is recorded that Thomas Pistle, one of the Milton churchwardens, burnt the church copy of Cromwell's Directory of Public Worship. The Commonwealth by that time was dead, buried, and without any likelihood of a resurrection: Charles II. was well established on his throne. It is unnecessary to add more. We close with the valorous act of the ancient Pistle.



On the Preservation and Calendar of Local Records.*

BY H. R. LEIGHTON, F.R.HIST.S.

AT the present moment, when the large collections of the late Mr. James Coleman are being dispersed over the country, it is perhaps not inopportune to discuss the collecting of local deeds and their practical preservation.

In view of the fact that only collectors purchase such documents and that the average collector is presupposed to possess the special knowledge required to arrange and calendar them, it might be suggested that this paper is to some extent superfluous. That it is not so is shown by the fact that I have known the possessors of valuable records to allow them to remain tied up in bundles, stored in any out-of-the-way closet.

Records can be roughly specified under various heads, viz.:

NATIONAL.†—The great Government collections, deposited for the most part in the Public Record Office. Various series of these are being calendared and printed in the Calendars of State Papers issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Under this heading also come the manuscripts of the House of Lords, now being printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Records formerly or now preserved in the ecclesiastical courts, including Testaments and Probate Acts, Bishops' Registers and Visitations, Marriage Bonds, Parish Registers, Churchwardens' Books, Monastic Chartularies, etc.

PUBLIC.—County and Corporation Records. *The Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London*, issued by the Corporation, and *The Middlesex County Records*, published by the Middlesex County Record Society, are good examples of this class of documents. The last, according to the list put forth by the Society, includes:

* Thanks are due for several suggestions in this paper to Mr. H. H. E. Craster, M.A., of All Souls, Oxford, and to Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., of Gosforth, Northumberland.

† A valuable essay upon the National Archives appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. ccxii., p. 32.

(a) Session roll books; (b) indictments; (c) oath rolls; (d) Papists' estates; (e) justices' certificates; (f) sacramental certificates; (g) non-jurors and recusants' lists; (h) hearth-tax accounts; (i) lists of freeholders; (j) Orders of Council; (k) Orders of Court made at Quarter Sessions; (l) land-tax accounts, etc.

FAMILY.—Under this heading I cite the majority of the documents now being issued under various editors by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Here also should be placed collections such as those included in the volumes of Diaries issued by the Surtees Society, and in the Camden Series of the Royal Historical Society's publications.

LOCAL.—Local collections are generally of a miscellaneous nature, and for the most part are related to the succession to property. They include concords or agreements, deeds of sale and gift, marriage settlements, mortgages and loans, official copies of wills, and certificates of birth, marriage, and death.

In this paper I shall deal with the last section only.

An outline of the varied material available for the compilers of parochial history was sketched by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., in his presidential address to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, October, 1906, printed in the *History* of that body, vol. xx., p. 1. I venture to suggest that valuable work might be taken up by a new society in drawing up lists of existing manuscripts, together with the dates covered under county heads, and in bringing pressure to bear where difficulty is experienced in getting access to records, in codifying and discussing methods of dealing with manuscripts, etc. This work is not covered by any existing English society, although there are numerous bodies on the Continent. The need here is great.

Arrangement and Preservation.

Deeds should be arranged according to the size of the collection. If numerous, they should be sorted under parochial heads; if few in number, under a county arrangement. A topographical sequence is always preferable, but circumstances may necessitate occasional departures; for instance, a number of deeds may refer to scattered properties,

but all relating to one family, in which case the family name will be the best head to gather the records together under. In all cases the deeds should be sorted in chronological order.

Proceeding to the question of preservation, records on paper are easily dealt with, but those on parchment require a special process. A few bookbinders—but very few—possess sufficient skill to fasten up the records in the following manner. In cases where a binder is doing the work for the first time, personal supervision is advisable.

Each deed should be opened out, and allowed to remain in a damp room until softened. *In no case should they be touched with water.** When sufficiently soft the deeds should be pressed, and are then ready for folding to a uniform size.

Each deed should be mounted on to a guard. Where it is necessary, from the size or shape of a deed, to run the guard down a fold, gluing and a stitch at the top and the bottom will be sufficient security. More usually the guard can be attached to the edge of the deed, when it should be sewn the whole length as well as glued. This is rendered necessary through the parchment being very brittle when dry, and if not sufficiently secured a deed of large size is almost certain to break away. The guard should of course be placed so as not to obscure any writing.

The deeds should be interleaved with a good and stout paper, which will serve the double purpose of preventing damage by rubbing and of preserving the seals. It will also be found a useful means of recording a brief abstract of each following deed.

The whole collection will then bind up into folio volumes in the ordinary book-form, some strong leather, such as pigskin or sealskin, being used for preference.

Calendar.

It is without question a necessity that a person to whom the preparation of a calendar of either local records or family muniments is entrusted should possess not only a know-

* A single night in a greenhouse will generally have the desired effect. The same result may be obtained by pressure between sheets of slightly damp blotting-paper, but the risk of damage is greater.

ledge of diplomatics and palæography, but should also have some familiarity with the old law of real property and an expert knowledge of heraldry.

An important code of rules for calendaring is embodied in the instructions issued by the Master of the Rolls to the editors of State Papers. These apply, however, for the most part, to such records as are mentioned under the National and Family headings above, and as they are readily accessible they need not be repeated here.

In dealing with any collection comprising deeds, care must be taken to note—

1. The nature of the deed.
2. The material—*i.e.*, whether parchment or paper.
3. The language.
4. The date, remembering the difference between the old and new styles.
5. The names, residences, and quality of all persons concerned.
6. The names of all properties or places mentioned, being careful to state boundaries and names of tenants, if given.
7. Any manorial custom or peculiarity of tenure.
8. The names of all witnesses.
9. A description of the seals.

In practice, rules 3, 8, and 9 should be applied only in the case of deeds prior to 1600.

In describing and identifying the seals, expert advice should be taken. Errors once disseminated are notoriously difficult to catch up, and they have even crept into the British Museum catalogues (*cf.* Mr. Oswald Barron in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, eleventh edition, vol. xiii., p. 318).

A few words may be useful, in concluding, upon the more helpful books of reference to students in this subject. Sir E. M. Thompson's *Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography* in its Latin chapters is useful; the Greek portion is not much needed in dealing with English records. Most useful, too, is the same author's lengthy paper in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* upon "Diplomatic." Mrs. Cope's *How to Decipher and Study Old Documents*, published by Mr. Elliot Stock, is a handy introduction to the subject. The *Record Interpreter*, by Mr. C. T. Martin, will be found valuable by any worker.

Should further help in this section be needed, the great work of Du Cange, *Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, will be found of value.

The larger classes of records are described in Mr. Rye's *Records and Record-Searching*, and a full account of the national collection will be found in Mr. Scargill-Bird's *Guide to the Various Classes of Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office*.

Papworth and Morant's *Ordinary of English Armorial* is the best work for identifying seals; but verification from other sources should be made in any case of doubt.



On Some Curious Carvings found in Old Churches.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

III.



THE artfulness of the fox was often the theme of old wood-carvers. His crafty resourcefulness and cunning have often been introduced into fables both by ancient and mediæval writers and moralists, so we need not be surprised that the sculptor in wood and stone has followed in the same path, and has made use of the fox as a medium for extracting much fun out of the monks and friars of old. Many of these tangible records still remain, but we do not suppose that this Wellingborough carver intended to do more than to represent the return of Reynard from one of his predatory forays on a neighbouring hen-roost with a fat goose as a morning meal for his family. So he has shown him with the goose on his back, making his way through the wood to his hole (Fig. 1). The ornaments attached to the scrolls on each side are two bosses of leaves, or seaweed perhaps. The tail of the fox, usually made a feature of in pictorial art, has but a subordinate place in this example, but it is just visible under the drooping wing of the bird he carries. The carving is very well done, and has not sustained so much damage as

have nearly all such carvings in a greater or less degree.

The next drawing (Fig. 2) represents one of those fabulous creatures known as a mermaid. We have seen much better examples of this creature than the one here. It looks more like a fish which has partly swallowed a human being, and thus it has been called a fish swallowing a man, and so thought to represent the fishery of the neighbouring River Nene. If that had been the intention, the man ought to have been swallowing the fish! The carver knew well how to represent a fish, as is evident from the two excellent examples he has made here, they being objects of natural history with which he must have been well acquainted. But

being drawn through the hair, and the left holds a small mirror. The creature is supposed to be swimming, but the water is not a success.

Now, as to the meaning of these strange monsters, these combinations of intellectual with the unintellectual orders of creatures, we have to go a long way back into the mythologies of Egypt and Greece. In the representations of the deities of the former are found men with heads of dogs and also of birds, a ram, and others. Of these Egyptian figures that best known is the Sphinx, which was "an emblem of royalty and the symbol of intellectual and physical power."* The Sphinx was represented in three ways: (1) with the head of a man and the body of



FIG. 1.

the mermaid, not being an object of natural history, puzzled him, and so he has failed to give a natural appearance to the part where the one merges into the other. The old sculptors of Greece and Rome could give to such impossible conjoinings a very possible appearance of reality. That "prince of humbugs," Barnum, exhibited a mermaid which he had made by joining together very skilfully the skins of a monkey and a fish, though it did not look convincing. But the carvings of the ancient sculptors had a quite convincing look; they seemed to join in a natural way, and made a really fine-looking animal. The mermaid in the present carving differs somewhat from the conventional representation in that it has no comb. The fingers of the right hand are represented as

a lion; (2) with the head of a ram and the same body; (3) and also with the head of a hawk—all three being symbolic of the power and attributes of the King. The Nineveh marbles show also some wonderfully fine human-headed animals, and the mythologies of Greece and Rome have numerous instances—*e.g.*, the Centaur of the Parthenon; Pan, with lower half of a goat; the Minotaur, half man and half bull, a monster who yearly devoured the seven youths and maidens whom Minos, King of Crete, exacted from the Athenians, until at last one of the victims, Theseus, killed the monster, and so put an end to the Minotaur. This story is probably at the bottom of the tales of the monsters slain by the knights of old, George and the

* Westropp, p. 150.

Dragon and others, who delivered people from the voracity of similar fabulous beasts, and no doubt the mermaids had a similar origin.

The sirens were said to be in the form of a beautiful woman down to the waist, and the lower part like a bird. They were said to be furnished with a lyre and flute, and were very fine singers. The mermaid is nearly always in possession of a mirror and comb. Our sketch of the Wellingborough example shows the only exception we are aware of—she has no comb. There is in Colwick Church, Notts, a carving of a mermaid which is the crest of the Byrons. This mermaid is similar to that here figured in that the human part seems to issue from the fish. In the crest the part round the waist

appears there was a Barnum in those days! We can quite realize the symbolism of the winged bull with the king's head of the Assyrians, and the Sphinx of Egypt and the Centaur of the Greeks. They combine the intellectual power and force or strength of the two creatures.

Returning to our mermaid, we give the following from a very interesting book by Ellen Millington, *Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance*, p. 279: "In the year 1560 some fishermen on the coast of Ceylon are said to have brought up at one draught of the net seven mermaids and mermen, a fact attested by several Jesuits, but in general only one was seen at a time." The mermaid is a very common heraldic crest, or as a supporter of

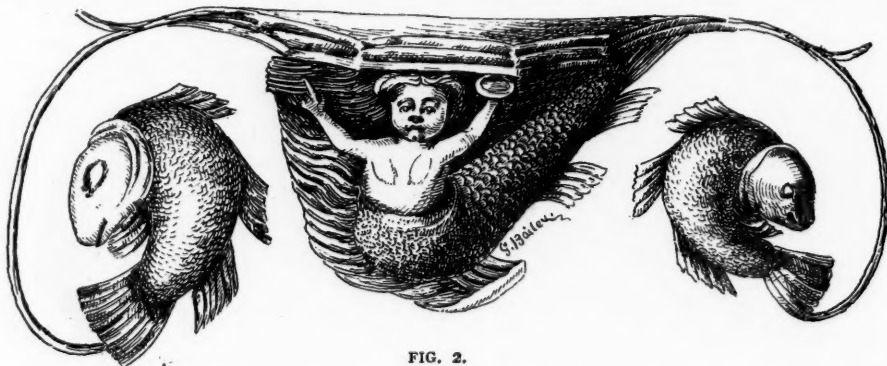


FIG. 2.

is finished by a fringe of leaves, but it does not give any idea of being a part of the fish any more than that at Wellingborough does.

It would be interesting to know whether any special symbolism is intended by the mermaid. It would almost seem as if such a creature was accepted as real, and, like the "sea serpent," had been seen. An old missionary to the Congo describes them as being quite common in one of the rivers there; he says they resembled a woman in the breast, nipples, hands, and arms, but the lower part a perfect fish, and also that he—Father Merula—had often seen and eaten of them. We may be amused by this story, but it is related that both Plutarch and Pliny believed in the actuality of the Centaur, and the latter said he had seen one which had been brought to Rome from Egypt embalmed in honey in the reign of Claudius. So it

arms, so this carving at Wellingborough may have been the crest of a family living in the place at the time; but of this there is no evidence ascertainable.



Monastic Library Catalogues and Inventories.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK.

(Concluded from p. 301.)



IN the library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a folio volume in vellum, dated 1372, which contains an interesting monastic library catalogue. This catalogue commences: "Inventarium omnium librorum pertinentium ad

commune armariole domus Ebor. ordinis fratrum heremitarum Sancti Augustini, factum in presentia fratrum Johannis de Ergum, Johannis Ketilwell, Ricardi de Thorpe, Johannis de Appilby, Anno domini M^o CCClxxij in festo nativitatis virginis gloriose. Fratre Wilhelmo de Stayntoun tunc existente priore." In this catalogue, which extends to forty-five leaves, the entries are arranged under the following headings: *Biblie*, *Hystorie scholastice*, *Textus biblie glosati*, *Postille*, *Concordantie et interpretaciones nominum hebreorum*, *Originalia* (includes the works of the Fathers and mediæval writers), *Historie gencium*, *Summe doctorum* (*Scriptores super sententias. quodlibet. et questiones*), *Tabulæ* (this division contains indexes to various authors, the Scriptures, canon law, etc.), *Logicialia et philosophia cum scriptis et commentis*, *Prophecie et supersticiosa*, *Astronomia et Astrologia*, *Instrumenta astrologica magistri Johannis Erghome*, *Libri divini officii magistri Johannis Erghome*, *Jura civilia*, *Jura canonica et leges humane: magistri Johannis Erghome*, *Auctores et philosophi extranei* (a singular heading under which appears *Liber hebraice scriptus*), *Grañmatica*, *Rethorica*, *Medicina*, *Hystorie et Cronice*, *Sermones et materie sermonum*, *Summe morales doctorum et sermones*, *Arithmetica*, *Musica*, *Geometria Perspectiva*, *magistri Johannis Erghome*. Erghome was evidently a great benefactor to this library. The entries under *Biblie* will serve to show the style:

Biblie.

- A. *Biblia. incipit in 2^o. fo. Samuel in heli* (probably "in" should read "et").
- B. *Biblia. incipit in 2^o. fo. Zechieli qui populo. in duobus voluminibus.*
- C. *Biblia. inc^t. in 2^o. fo. mea et in c^{ne}.*
- D. *Biblia inc^t. in 2^o. fo. ego disperdam.*
Libri magistri Johannis Erghome.
Biblia. 2^o. fol. ravit quosdam. } A.
Interpretationes.
- E. *Biblia incomplet. diversarum scripturarum. quondam fratris R. Bossal. 2^o. fo. me occidet me etc.*

The heading "*Hystorie scholastice*," which was probably intended for the copies of Peter

Comestor's abridged Scripture history entitled *Historia Scholastica*, commenced:

"A. Incipit in 2^o. folio, secunda die.

B. inci^t. in 2^o. fo. imperio sane formatis. *ligatus.*"

The italic words in these quotations appear to have been added more recently than the text of the catalogue. It is probable that the letters of the alphabet preceding the entries were used for location marks. The library at York was founded by Archbishop Egbert, a pupil of the Venerable Bede. Alcuin, also known as Albinus and Ealhwine, who was born at York in the year 735, was educated under Archbishop Egbert and Ethelbert at the cloister school in his native city. About 778 he was appointed *Magister Scholarum* and keeper of the library. He wrote a poetical catalogue of the library, which was first printed by Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, in his *Historia Britannica, Saxonica, Anglo-Danica Scriptores XV. ex vetustis Codd. MSS.*, folio, 1691 (iii. 730), and has been several times reprinted. Alcuin joined the Court of Charles the Great in 782, taking up his residence at Aachen as head of the school in connection with the Court. He was soon made Abbot of St. Martin's at Tours, whence he wrote to Charles asking permission to send to the excellent library at York "that the Garden of Paradise may not be confined to York, but may send some of its scions to Tours." An extract from Alcuin's letter may prove interesting:

"Sed ex parte detis mihi servulo vestro exquisitiores scholasticæ eruditionis libellos, quos habui in patria per bonam et devotiss. magistri mei, scil. Egberti, industriam, vel etiam mei ipsius qualemcunque sudorem. Ideo hæc vestræ excellentiæ dico, ne forte vestro placeat totius sapientiæ desiderantiss. consilio, ut aliquos ex pueris nostris remittam, qui excipiant nobis inde necessaria quæque, et revehant in *Franciam flores Britannia*. Ut non sit tantummodo in *Euborica* civitate hortus conclusus, sed in *Turonica* emissiones paradysi cum pomorum fructibus, ut veniens auster perflare (possit) hortos, Ligeri, fluminis, et fluant auromata illius," etc.

There is in existence a list of the books at York in the year 1547. It is included in

an *Inventory of Plate, Jewels, Vestments, and Books*, which was in the possession of Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire, at the time the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts issued their Third Report (*vide* 299a).

A manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, entitled *Chronicon Fani Neoti incerto autore*, which was printed in Gale's *Rer. Anglic. Script.*, 1691 (I. 141-175), gives notes on some of the books in the library at St. Neots' Priory. The manuscript is attributed to the thirteenth century.

A register of Ely Priory in a folio parchment volume which was in the possession of Lord Leconfield at Petworth House, Sussex, in 1882, contains the following interesting entry at folio 70, under the date 1320:

"Friday after the feast of St. Martin. J. the Prior and the Convent of Ely have received of the executors of Roger de Huntingfield, late rector of Balsham, Ely diocese, the undermentioned books which he borrowed of them under an Indenture, viz.: Sermones fratris Thome de Alquino in quatuor voluminibus; et Questiones ordinarie ejusdem fratris, scilicet de Veritate, de potencia Dei, de Malo, de Spiritualibus creaturis, in uno volumine: Item, Summa Magistri Henrici de Gandavo in uno volumine; et Disputationes ejusdem de colibet in alio volumine: Item, Lectura super libros morales Aristotelis, viz., super libros Ethicorum, Polithicorum, et libellum de bonâ fortunâ in alio volumine: Item, librum Canonis Avicenne de Medicina in duobus voluminibus."

The Rev. Joseph Hunter mentions in his *English Monastic Libraries*, 1831, an indenture executed in 1343, whereby the Priory of Henton lent twenty books to another monastic establishment. This is interesting, inasmuch as it shows an established system of lending and interchanging books between the various monastic libraries.

An interesting document illustrating this side of monastic library work is a "Power of Attorney" executed by the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, about the middle of the thirteenth century. It appointed two monks to receive from the convent of Anglesey a

book which had been lent to a deceased Rector of Terrington:

"N. Prior Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis discretis viris et religiosis Domino Priori de Anglesheya et ejusdem loci sacro conventui salutem in Domino. Cum sincera semper caritate noverit fraternitas vestra nos constituisse fratres Gauterum de Hatdfeld et Nicholaum de Grantebrigiense Ecclesiæ nostræ monachos latores precencium procuratores nostros ad exigendum et recipiendum librum qui intitulatur. Johannes Crisostomus de laude Apostoli. In quo etiam volumine continentur Hystoria vetus Britonum quæ Brutus appellatur et tractatus Roberti Episcopi Herfordiæ de compoto. Quæ quondam accommodavimus Magistro Laurentio de Sancto Nicholao tunc Rectori ecclesiæ de Tyrenton. Qui post decessum præfati Magistri L. penes vos morabatur et actenus moratur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras patentes nostro sigillo signatas vobis transmittimus."

Another interesting manuscript relating to the library of the community at Anglesey is a list of books handed to the Canons of the house for study and safe custody early in the fourteenth century. This list is sufficiently interesting to justify copying:

"Isti libri liberati sunt canonicis die . . . anno regni Regis Edwardi septimo.

Penes Dominum Priorem; Parabelæ Salomonis; Psalterium cum . . .

Penes Dominum J. de Bodek.; Epistolæ Pauli . . .; Quædam notulæ super psalter et liber miraculorum. . . . Mariæ cum miraculis sanctorum.

Penes Sub-priorem; Liber vitæ Sancti Thomæ Martiris.

Penes E. de Ely; Quartus liber sententiarum cum sermo . . .; Liber Regum mundi; Liber de vitiis et virtutibus et pastorale.

Penes R. Prichard; Liber Alquini; Liber Johannis de Tyrinton cum Catone et aliis.

Penes Henrici Muchet; Liber de vita Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene et remediis (?).

Penes Walteri de Yilwilden; Liber S . . . ligatus in panno ymnaro glosatus cum

constitutionibus; Belet ligatus et vita sanctorum.

Penes Ricardi de Queye; Omeliae Gregorii (?) super Evangelistas ligatae in nigro corio.

In commune biblia; Decreta; Decretales; Prima pars moralium Job; Liber de abusionibus.

Liber iustitiae; penes Magistrum Adam de Wilburham.

Penes Walteri de Wyth; Liber Innocentii super sacramenta cum Belet et introductione in uno volumine.

Item penes Sub-priorem; Psalterium glosatum duod fuit in custodia Magistri Henrici de Melreth.

Item aliud psalterium glosatum impignorum penes Isabellam Siccadona.

Judging from the last entry in this list, the financial position of the monastery must have been somewhat strained, for a glossed psalter being in pawn suggests scarcity of money.

A list of books in possession of the Priory of Depyng in Lincolnshire, a cell of the Abbey of Thorney, appears in a hand of the middle of the fourteenth century on a spare leaf near the end of the Depyng Register (folio 75b).

The catalogues of the monastery at Durham have been edited and published by the Surtees Society: *Catalogi Veteres Librorum Ecclesiae Cathedralis Dunelm. Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral at Various Periods, from the Conquest to the Dissolution, including Catalogues of the Library of the Abbey of Hulne, and of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of Bishop Cosin at Durham.*

The catalogues thus published are an undated catalogue of the general collection; a catalogue, in two parts, of the books contained in the Spendimentum in 1391; a catalogue of the general collection of the community, or "in Communi armariolo Dunelmensi, in diversis locis infra claustrum," in 1395; lists of books sent to Durham (now Trinity) College, Oxford, about 1409; a list of books purchased to replace those drafted off; a list of books used in the refectory during dinner-hour; a catalogue of the books in the Chancery in 1416; and notices of various bequests of books.

The Surtees Society has also published *The Inventories and Account Rolls of the Monasteries of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow, from their Commencement in 1303 till the Dissolution.*

Among the ancient rolls in the Cottonian Collection there is one on five separate skins of vellum which contains an extensive catalogue of the library at Ramsey Monastery about the time of Richard II. The catalogue, which is imperfect, gives the names of the different persons by whom the respective manuscripts were given or bequeathed. An extract from the first part of this catalogue was printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii., pp. 456, 457.

Inserted in a blank leaf of a manuscript in the Harleian collection (627, fol. 8) is a list of a small collection of books given to the Monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester in the fourteenth century by Richard de Stowe. The Rievaulx Abbey library catalogue, written in the fourteenth century, is preserved at Jesus College, Cambridge. It is somewhat extensive, and more minute and carefully compiled than most of its contemporary lists.

A register of Meaux Abbey, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, written at the end of the fourteenth century, is preserved in the Cottonian Collection. It is a folio vellum volume entitled, *Registrum Foundationis et Cartarum Monasterii de Melsa in agro Eboracensi in quo quamplurima de Privilegiis Monachorum Cisterciensium*. It gives the names of the feoffees of the monastery, descriptions of the lands, etc., particulars about its revenue, copies of agreements for various gifts, and exchanges made to and by the monks, and allowed by the Kings of England from Stephen to Richard II., together with particulars of the possessions of the monastery. The last of these is "Numerus monachorum breviammentum auior et stat' alior quoruncunq' mobil'm mon' anno d'ni mill'mo ccc'mo nonag'imo sexto." This commences with an inventory of the furniture, vestments, cattle, and ornaments, followed by a list of the books filling several pages, and concluding with the accounts of two courts held at Burstwick and Clayton.

The catalogue of the library at Leicester Abbey is preserved in the Bodleian Library. It is impossible in a short sketch like this to

locate all the known lists of even the larger collections of books in the possession of English monastic institutions. One great service to literature and bibliography for which we are indebted to the Franciscans must not be overlooked. During the fourteenth century a list of about ninety authors, together with their works, was compiled. This was amalgamated with a list of about 160 monasteries or cells, each of which contained some of the books in such a way as to show at which monastery each particular book existed. The compilation was a *Registrum Librorum Angliæ*. It was the first attempt at co-operative library cataloguing undertaken in England, and as a bibliographical work it was more valuable than the catalogue of Church writers by Trittenheim, written about 1492, inasmuch as it referred not only to the writers and their works, but also to the places at which the works could be seen. This work was extended by Boston Buriensis, or John Boston of Bury (circa 1410). Little is known of this monk, except that he travelled over the whole of England—no easy task in those days—to examine the monastic libraries, noting the authors, titles, and commencing words, of the books he came across. He thus increased by twenty the number of monastic libraries mentioned, and the number of authors to nearly 700. He assigned a number to each monastery, which he appended, in the list, to the works which he had seen in each respective monastery. By this means, as Bale said, he was making one library out of many. Bale's favourite scheme was the formation of "one solomne library in every shire of England." The catalogue nearly always gives the date of each author's birth and death. It was dedicated in six Latin verses to the King of England, Henry IV. Bishop Tanner printed it, with some omissions, in his *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica; præfixa est D. Wilkinsii Præfatio Historiam Literariam Britannorum ante Cæsaris Adventum complectens*, 1748 (xviii-xliii). Dr. James, writing on this catalogue in the *Cambridge Modern History* (i. 592), says: "It furnishes a key to the literary possessions, and perhaps still more to the literary needs, of England about the year 1400, the importance of which it

would be difficult to exaggerate." The value of this work as a guide to the location of books ended with the suppression of the monasteries, but its value as a literary guide to the period will never end. John Leland, or Leyland, library-keeper and antiquary to Henry VIII., obtained a commission to search for English antiquities in the monasteries. He saw the enormous destruction of manuscripts at the Dissolution, and requested Lord Cromwell to extend his commission so as to allow him to collect manuscripts for the King's library (July 16, 1536). He wrote: "It would be a great profit to students and honour to this realm, whereas now the Germans, perceiving our desidiousness and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country."

Leland has left the result of his researches in his *Itinerary* and *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*. In these works he noted the chief manuscripts that he had examined at the various monastic libraries. The *Itinerary* has lately been carefully re-edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith, and published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE Coronation Bible and the Altar Services which were used at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation were bound under the direction of the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses at the Oxford Binding House. All three volumes were bound uniformly in red-grained morocco, ornamented with rich hand-tooled work in gold. The design was prepared under the advice of Mr. Cyril Davenport, Superintendent of Bookbinding in the British Museum, and was approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the centre of the front cover is the

Royal coat-of-arms of England, with Garter, collar of the Order of the Garter, supporters and motto, showing also small sprays of the national badges, or emblems—the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland—and ensigned with a Royal helmet, mantling, and the crest of England. The arms are enclosed within a conventional rose spray, with large and small Tudor roses, buds, and leaves. The Tudor rose shows the red of the Lancastrians and the white of the Yorkists; the colours have been variously combined, but now they are generally shown in a double flower with red outer petals and white inner petals. The border, enlarged at the corners, shows in each corner a large Tudor rose, and along the straight lines a wavy stem bearing alternately a Tudor rose, a thistle, and a spray of shamrock.

The back cover of the book is finished similarly to the front, except that the centre panel bears the arms of Edward the Confessor at the top, the arms of Westminster Abbey below, and on either side the arms of the two Universities; the whole grouped together in the form of a cross. The back is divided into six panels—one of them bearing the title of the book. In each of the other panels is a conventional fleuron of a Tudor rose with buds and leaves.

On this occasion a Cambridge edition of the Bible was used, but the Altar Services were specially printed at the Oxford University Press. At the Coronation of King Edward an Oxford Bible was used, and the Altar Services were specially printed at the Cambridge University Press.

The *History of the Castle of York*, by Mr. T. P. Cooper, author of *York: the Story of its Walls, Bars, and Castles*, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. Mr. Cooper has found some valuable literary spoil concerning this memorable stronghold, not only in Yorkshire, but also at the Public Record Office, and the volume, which is profusely illustrated, contains special information with regard to the building and history of Clifford's Tower.

The new part, dated April, 1911, of the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society is polyglot as usual.

There are German and French studies and tales in Romani. A paper on "The Gypsies of Central Russia" contains much interesting information as to gypsy life and practices. The Gypsy Lore Society, 6, Hope Place, Liverpool, which is doing so much to bring together and to preserve contemporary and other records of gypsy life and language, names and customs and characteristics in all lands, deserve the support of all who are interested in the wandering tribes of Egypt.

The Victoria Institute will next year award the triennial Gunning prize of £40 for an original essay on "The Bearing of Archaeological and Historical Research upon the New Testament." Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, 1, Adelphi Terrace House, Charing Cross, W.C.

Part iv. of *Book Prices Current* contains a two-page note on the sale at New York of the very important library of the late Mr. Robert Hoe in April and May last, giving a few of the prices realized. It is only in exceptional circumstances that *Book Prices Current* refers to auction sales held outside the United Kingdom, and the circumstances of this sale were certainly most exceptional. Only a fourth part of Mr. Hoe's extensive library was sold, and even the comparatively few, catalogued A to K, comprising 1,947 lots, realized the enormous sum of \$462,000, or £92,400 sterling. Higher prices were obtained than had ever before been realized for copies of the same books: the outstanding example being the £10,000 given for a copy of the Mazarin Bible—the first book printed from movable type.

Among the sales recorded in the usual detail in this part is that at Christie's of books from the late Sir Charles Dilke's library. I notice that a very fine copy of the original edition of Blake's *Songs of Innocence*, 1789, fetched no less than £250. In a sale at Sotheby's, in May, a collection of volumes of Civil War newspapers went to Mr. Quaritch for £105; while a number of the Kelmscott Press publications sold for substantially less than they did a few years ago. At another sale at Sotheby's, later in the same month, a manuscript on paper concerning the Spanish

Armada, on 185 pages, written by Leslie Care, private secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, brought £32. The contents generally are fairly representative, both of books and prices, and the part is as interesting to read and as useful for reference as its predecessors.



In the new issue of *The Periodical* Mr. Henry Frowde prints the following interesting extract from *Documents Illustrative of the Continental Reformation*, edited by the Rev. B. J. Kidd, which he has lately published: "Some citizens break the fast on Ash Wednesday, 5 March, 1522. Inquiry as to who had been eating flesh and eggs in Lent. 1 (a). Elsi Flammer, maidservant of the printer in the Niederdorf, said she had by her master's orders cooked some sausages on Ash Wednesday, and that the people's priest [Leo Judä] of Einsiedeln, Bartholomew Pur, and Michael Hirt, had eaten of them. Afterwards several vine-dressers of her master's had eaten of this flesh. . . . (c). Bartholomew Pur, the baker, said: On Ash Wednesday he and Master Uolrich [Zwingli], people's priest at the Great Minster, Master Leo Jud, people's priest at Einsiedeln, Master Laurence [Keller], parson of Egg, Henry Aberli, Michael Hirt the baker, Conrad Luchsinger, and Conrad Escher, were in the kitchen of the printer's [Froschauer's] house: and the printer produced two dried sausages. They cut them up and each had a little bit. All ate of them, except Master Uolrich Zwingli, people's priest at the Great Minster. . . . Christopher Froschauer, printer to the Council.—(1) In the first place, prudent, gracious, pious and dear Lords, as it has come to your knowledge that I have eaten flesh in my house, I plead guilty, and in the following wise: I have so much work on hand, and it is costing me so much in body, goods, and work, that I have to get on and work at it day and night, holy day, and work-a-day, so that I may get it ready by Frankfurt Fair. The work is the epistles of St. Paul. . . ."



A few weeks ago the Lord Mayor of London formally dedicated to public use for ever a strip of land in Kingston Vale, 13 acres, which has been added to Wimbledon Com-

mon by the efforts of the promoters of the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Extension Fund, under the inspiration of Mr. Richardson Evans and other public-spirited men. It is hoped eventually to add very largely to this extension of one of the finest open spaces near London. In these circumstances I hear with peculiar pleasure that Mr. Walter Johnson, author of a noteworthy book on *Folk Memory*, published by the Clarendon Press, and joint author with Mr. W. Wright of a valuable little work on *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, is about to publish, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, a volume entitled *Wimbledon Common: its Geology, Antiquities, and Natural History*, with maps and illustrations. The book is intended for general students and for teachers of "Nature Study," and considerable attention will be given to the prehistoric period. It embodies the observations of more than twenty years, and should not only interest a large public, but should do something to help the movement to save from the builder the tract of land on the west of Beverley Brook, the quiet beauty of which is so attractive an element in the view from Wimbledon Common.



The British Museum has been enriched by a number of engravings and woodcuts acquired at the sale of the famous Huth collection. Among those purchased by the trustees were five unique woodcuts of the fifteenth century, a panel of foliage with birds, an early engraving of the Master E.S., of which only one other impression is known, forty-eight rare woodcuts of the Apocalypse and other subjects by Matthias Gerung, in a black leather binding dated 1637 (£82), and *Biblische Figuren des Alten und Neuen Testaments*, Frankfurt, 1560, which is a fine copy of the first edition of the Bible woodcuts of Virgil Solis. In addition to these purchases rare items, also from the Huth collection, have been acquired by the generosity of private donors. These include the very rare Wittenberg relic book of 1509, containing woodcuts of the reliquaries, pictures, and treasures of the church of Wittenberg, by Lucas Cranach, which cost £255; and a set of woodcut copies, apparently unique, from H. S. Beham's engravings

of Christ and the Apostles, presented by Mr. Campbell Dodgson.

Other recent purchases of the same class include two fifteenth-century engravings of great rarity, only one other impression of each being known. The more important of these is the "Visitation," by the Master of the Berlin Passion, who worked about 1460; the second, attributed to Israel van Mackenem, represents an Oriental head, probably after a drawing by Schongauer. A woodcut of Christ on the Cross, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John, believed to be a youthful work of Dürer, was purchased at the Elischer sale at Leipsic in March. The Museum also acquired at a sale of drawings at Messrs. Sotheby's last March, belonging to an unnamed collector, a beautiful drawing by Albrecht Altdorfer, dated 1513, which was previously quite unknown. It is a pen drawing on an olive-green ground, heightened with white, and represents a knight, apparently dying, resting his head upon a woman's lap, in woodland scenery.

Messrs. Methuen promise for the autumn in their "Antiquary's Books"—*Old English Libraries: the Making, Collection, and Use of Books during the Middle Ages*, by Mr. Ernest A. Savage, with a chapter by the author and Mr. James Hutt on the "Libraries of Oxford." This is an appetizing announcement. The same valuable series will contain two volumes by Mr. John Ward, entitled respectively *The Roman Era in Britain* and *Roman-British Buildings and Earthworks*.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. xxxvi. of the *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society, which has its headquarters at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, like its VOL. VII.

predecessors, contains good papers and many fine illustrations. "Half-Timbered Houses in Worcestershire," by Mr. F. B. Andrews, attracts us at once. In so well wooded a county such buildings are numerous, most of them dating between the middle or later part of the fifteenth and the end of the seventeenth centuries. Mr. Andrews's method is admirable. He first gives a careful description of the various methods of construction, and then quotes examples by way of illustration from buildings extant in the county. The paper, which is charmingly illustrated, has more than local interest. Another paper on "The Navigation of the Avon"—with notes on its Worcestershire bridges and mills, by Mr. Percy G. Feek—has much freshness. It deals historically with the work of adapting the Avon for navigation purposes by artificial means. The Avon was the first of English rivers so adapted, and Mr. Feek has evidently made a careful study of a rather out-of-the-way subject. "Old Views of Birmingham," freely illustrated, by Mr. Howard S. Pearson, is a useful contribution to local history, and the other contents include "The Oak House, West Bromwich," by Mr. W. H. Kendrick; "Some Notes on Roman Lincoln," by Mr. Arthur Smith, prepared in connection with a visit of the society to Lincoln; and an interesting account of the excursions of the year 1910 (misprinted 1911 in the Contents), by Mr. J. A. Cossins. We regret to see by the Report that the membership has fallen to 180—a shrinkage of one-fifth in two years. It is not creditable to the metropolis of the Midlands that a society which has done such excellent work, and is the only body occupied in studying and recording the many antiquities of the district, should receive such scanty support. The membership of a Birmingham Archæological Society should be nearer 500 than 200.

We have received vol. iv., part 3, of the *Transactions* of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club (Hull: A. Brown and Sons, Limited, price 2s. net). It contains two important antiquarian papers. One by the editor, Mr. T. Sheppard, is a very comprehensive "List of the Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Lincolnshire in the Hull Museum, with Descriptions of Hitherto Unpublished Tokens and Varieties." The list is freely illustrated, and is a contribution to local numismatic history of no small importance. The other paper is also numismatic. It contains an account, with two plates, by Mr. T. Pickersgill of a very large number of Roman bronze coins which were found some years ago at South Ferriby, Lincs, by a well-known local character, Thomas Smith, known as "Coin Tommy," at whose death they were secured, with his other collections, for the Hull Municipal Museum.

The new part (vol. iv., part 3) of *Old Lore Miscellany*, issued by the Viking Club, is as readable and varied in interest as its predecessors. Among the contents are notes on Castles Sinclair and Girnigoe (of which a fine photographic plate is given) in Caithness; eighteenth-century prices of stock, produce, clothing, etc., from a Shetland book of Teinds; and northern

mound-lore; an article on the murder of Bailie Calder, Thurso, in 1709; and a sketch of the life of Gilbert Balfour, of Westray, who figures in the secret history of Mary Queen of Scots.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The summer meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE opened at Cardiff on July 25 with a civic reception and inspection of the Corporation's insignia and plate. There are four maces, dating probable from the period of Charles I. In the afternoon the castle was visited under the guidance of Mr. John Ward, and later St. John's Church and the site of the Austin Friary. This site was excavated in 1897, when the foundations of the church were discovered and their outline marked by the erection of low walling. The monastic buildings were converted after the suppression of monasteries into a house, which was for many years the seat of the Herberts. At the evening meeting Mr. Willis Bund read a paper on "The Antiquities of South Wales." July 26 was occupied by excursions to Caerphilly, Llandaff, and St. Fagan's. Caerphilly Castle is the most extensive in South Wales, and is reputed to cover with its outworks about 30 acres. It is said to be both the earliest and most complete example in Britain of a concentric castle. The castle was begun by Gilbert of Clare, Earl of Gloucester, about 1267. One of its most unusual features is the elaborate system of water defences by which the whole castle could be surrounded with a broad and deep stretch of water from the neighbouring brook, the Nant Gledyr. The presence of this water explains a good many points in the plan which otherwise would puzzle the visitor. The main entrance was through a gate in the curtain walls, 250 yards long on the east side. Behind this wall on one side was a great earth embankment which acted as a retaining wall for the water; and with the object of further resisting the pressure of the water the wall was strengthened by buttresses and towers on its outer face. From the earth embankment a bridge, partly fixed and partly movable, gave access to the castle mound. Its gatehouse had a turret on each side; there was a similar gateway on the opposite side. Behind this yet another strongly fortified entrance-gate confronts the visitor before the inner ward is reached. On the south side of this enclosure was the lofty hall 73 feet by 35 feet, the cellars with the chapel above, the private apartments, a tunnel-like entrance leading to the water level, and other features. In its general lay-out the castle bears some resemblance to Berkhamstead. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope described the history. At Llandaff Cathedral the Dean acted as guide. At St. Fagan's Castle Mr. Harold Brakspear briefly described the main features of the many-gabled sixteenth century house, which occupies the site of the older building, some of the external fortifications of which remain. In the evening a paper, illustrated by lantern views, was read at the City Hall by Mr. J. W. Rodger on "The Stone Cross Slabs of Glamorgan." Mr. Rodger indicated at the outset how the cross was used as a symbol nearly 2,000

years before the birth of Christ. The lecturer then referred to some of the earlier of the South Wales crosses, quoting examples at Llanellieu, in Breconshire, and at Merthyr Mawr, Coity and Llantwit Major, and other places in Glamorgan, and following this he showed examples of altar crosses at Llantwit Major, Ewenny, Margam, Magor, and at the Priory Church, Brecon. Turning to the fifteenth century crosses, the lecturer pointed out how they indicated the characteristics of the architecture of the age with its Tudor arches and with a flatter treatment of the fleur-de-lis. Dealing with the seventeenth century, the speaker showed how in Puritan days portions of some of the crosses on stones had been obliterated. The third day, July 27, was devoted to an excursion to Llantwit Major, St. Donat's Castle and Church, and the ruined manor house of Old Beaupré, with its beautiful Renaissance entrance gateway. A visit to Cowbridge preceded the return to Cardiff, where, in the evening, Mr. F. King read a paper on "The Excavations at Caerleon and Caerwent," with lantern views. On July 28 Coity Castle and Church, Coychurch and Ewenny Priory were visited, Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. I. Nicholl, and Mr. H. Brakspear describing the various buildings. At the evening meeting Mr. St. John Hope gave an interesting account of the excavations in progress at Old Sarum, which he has been superintending for several months. By means of lantern views he gave an excellent idea of the way in which this site was treated, and of the considerable progress made in uncovering the deeply buried foundations of a Norman stronghold. Margam Abbey and Neath Abbey, both described by Mr. H. Brakspear, were visited on Saturday, July 29. On Monday, July 31, the headquarters of the Institute were transferred to Tenby, where the members were officially welcomed by the Mayor, Sir E. Brabrook responding. At the De Valence Gardens Mr. E. Laws drew attention to some of the salient points in the history of the district, briefly tracing the rise of the Earldom of Pembroke shortly after the Norman Conquest. Turning to the fortifications of Tenby, Mr. Laws stated that the existing military remains could be divided pretty clearly into four periods. On the Castle Hill were certain remains which were in existence before Tenby was a walled town, and were probably erected in the twelfth century. The towers, gates, and curtains encircling the town were probably built by Earl William de Valence in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, with additions made by Earl Jasper Tudor in 1457. Elizabeth repaired the walls in 1588, and a few unimportant alterations were made at the time of the Civil Wars.

In the De Valence Gardens, where the party was assembled, the two lines of walling, showing the additions made by Earl Jasper Tudor, are clearly to be traced. A tour of the walls was afterwards made under the direction of Mr. Laws, visits were paid to the Castle Hill, to the "Old House" in Bridge Street—a fifteenth-century dwelling which has recently been entrusted to the custody of the Corporation.

At noon the archaeologists gathered once more at the Town Hall, to take part in the opening of St. Margaret's Fair by the Mayor and Corporation—an annually recurring event of unflinching interest to

Tenby's summer visitors. In full civic state the Corporation perambulated the town, and in South Parade, where the crockery vendors exhibit their wares, the fair was duly proclaimed in ancient form by the bellman. The ceremony was repeated in St. John's Croft, where the amusement fair was located. St. Mary's Church was afterwards visited, and the chief features of the edifice were pointed out by Mr. Laws. In the afternoon an excursion was made to Caldey Island. Through the researches of the Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A., the knowledge of the island's early connection with St. Illtyd, St. David, and the other Celtic saints has been recovered, and the famous inscribed stone now in safe keeping in the Priory Church is a witness to its early sanctity. The twelfth-century priory buildings are small, but remarkably complete, especially the vaulted church with its leaning spire. The village church is also a building of great age. At present Caldey is widely known from the presence there of the community of English Benedictines founded by Dom Aebied Carlyle, O.S.B., with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A beautiful church and many other important buildings have recently arisen upon the island, and much work is still in progress. In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Tenby gave a conversazione. The Corporation kindly placed on view the charters and other documentary treasures of the borough. The earliest charter existing is that of Henry VI., in 1459, the earlier ones having disappeared. Subsequent ones were granted by Edward IV., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and many other Sovereigns, and these have been carefully preserved. The two silver maces of the town, dating from the seventeenth century, were also shown, and Mr. Edward Laws and Miss Edwards placed on exhibition a large collection of old prints, etc., of local interest.

The next day, August 1, was occupied by a long excursion to the three famous castles of South Pembrokeshire—Carew, Pembroke, and Manorbier; while on the last day, August 2, the little old-world city of St. Davids was visited under the guidance of Mr. St. John Hope.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June 29.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair. Mr. F. W. Bull read a paper on "The Recent Romano-British Finds near Kettering." After briefly detailing the finds which had been made since the time when Bridges in his *History of Northamptonshire* referred to the existence of urns, coins, and bones at Kettering, the writer dealt with the finds during the last two or three years. During this period land to the immediate north-east of the parish boundary had been worked for ironstone, and as far as possible a look-out for objects of interest had been kept by Mr. Charles B. W. Brook, of Geddington, on behalf of the Earl of Dalkeith, the owner of the freehold, and by local antiquaries. Their watchfulness had been rewarded by finds of large quantities of pottery; numerous coins, mostly in bad condition, but covering in date the period of the Romano-British occupation; and many articles of ornament and general use. The pottery included some nice specimens of painted and

Castor ware, and several very good pieces of figured Samian ware; while among other items a small bronze head, possibly representing Minerva, and a bronze staff-head consisting of a socket surmounted with the head of an eagle with a round object in its beak, were especially to be noted. The last-named item is very similar to one found at Silchester and illustrated in the *Archæologia*. Of buildings, none save a piece of cement flooring 9 feet by 12 feet, the remains of walls 3 feet high and 2 feet thick adjoining on two sides, and pieces of plaster and slates, has been found, though a long stretch of old Roman road was uncovered. Digging being still in progress, it is hoped that before long other and more important discoveries, including possibly remains of buildings, may be made.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley presented the report on the excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1910. The work included the uncovering of the site of the Great Tower.

Mr. Aymer Vallance exhibited a panel painting of Richmond Palace, and the Treasurer (Mr. Philip Norman) a bas-relief of the early part of the twelfth century found at Maze Pond, Southwark, on the site of Guy's Hospital.—*Athenæum*, July 15.

The members of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBRLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their third meeting of the current year on July 25 in one of the most picturesque parts of Yorkshire. They drove from Northallerton to Mount Grace Priory, inspecting on the way the Norman church of Kirby Sigston, with its ancient heraldic glass in the east window. At Mount Grace, charmingly situated at the foot of the oak woods of Ingleby Arncliffe, the ruins of the Carthusian Priory were visited. On a hill above the priory there are the remains of a small Perpendicular Lady-chapel dating from the year 1515, and there is also in the vicinity a large dwelling-house, built in 1654, which is a good example of the work of that period.

The DORSET FIELD-CLUB held their third summer meeting on August 1 in the Mid-Pydel Valley. From Dorchester the party drove first to Waterston Manor, one of the most ornate and interesting Jacobean buildings in Wessex. The Rev. H. Pentin read a few notes on the house, and the party proceeded to Puddletown Church, the many features of interest in which were pointed out by the Vicar, the Rev. A. L. Helps. He called attention to the Early English west arch, the noble wooden roof, raised in 1505 to admit of the insertion of the clerestory windows; the pews, gallery, and Laudian altar-rails, all put in, as the church register showed, in the year 1635, the ample and beautiful Perpendicular transept windows, and the curious tumbler-shaped font, adorned with vine-leaves, and said to be Byzantine. In the course of the restoration the removal of plaster from the walls of the nave and north aisle have brought to light some most interesting texts in fresco, much of the lettering and colouring being still quite fresh and clearly decipherable. Over the south door, for example, appears a portion of the boldly floriated arms

of good Queen Bess, with "the glorious *semper eadem*." Members examined the supposed sanctuary handle affixed to the outside of the door below. The frescoes are a valuable new acquisition to the many treasures of the church. The old sounding-board has been restored to its position above the pulpit. Members, in their perambulation of the church, inspected *inter alia* the fine pre-Reformation Cheverell brass, with its straight-haired head, Archbishop Laud's altar-rails and the old gossiping-chair on the right, the elegant alabaster figurine (probably of the Virgin) found in the demolished Styles's House, and probably originally brought from the church; the runic cross, the Martyn tombs, effigies, and brasses in the Chantry Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, and the lovely stained-glass window—a triumph of well-informed modern heraldic glass-work, put in with great pains by Mr. A. C. de Lafontaine. The drive was continued to Athelhampton Hall and to Tolpudde Church, the latter described by the Vicar, the Rev. H. R. Long. In the afternoon a visit was paid to Affpudde Church, described by the Vicar, the Rev. H. M. Brown. The journey was continued by the enormous depression on the heath known as "Culpepper's Dish" to Waddock farmhouse. Here, by the courtesy of Mr. T. Budden, the visitors viewed the ancient cellars and the remarkable double staircase. Finally, Warmwell House was reached, where Lady Wynford entertained the party to tea, and the Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge read a short paper on the history of the house and estate which had been prepared by Lord Wynford, who was unavoidably absent.



At the meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, on June 28, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair, the President read a paper upon "The Attribution of the Ancient British Coins inscribed DIAS." The type referred to was that illustrated in Evans, Plate VI., Fig. 14; but the late Sir John Evans was unable to offer any explanation of the legend. Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited a fresh variety, reading DEAS with C above and IO below, which, when treated in the manner of later coins bearing a triple-lined legend, he read DEASCIO; but as the D was a usual form of the θ —as, for example, on the coins of Antedrigus—he deduced THEASCIO as the complete legend. Referring to our early chronicles, he mentioned the various forms in which the name of the father of Cunobeline appears—namely, Tenuantius, Themantius, Theomantius, and Tenancius; and he had therefore no hesitation in attributing the coins bearing these legends to Tasciovanus, or Tasciovars, whose paternity of Cunobeline is also supported by the inscription on the latter's coins CVNOBELINVS TASCIOVANTIS F(ilius).

Mr. Andrew continued his "Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen," treating the types as given in Hawkins. Of these he believed that Nos. 270, 269, 276, XVIII. and 268, in the order named, were the only regal issues. He quoted passages from Hoveden and the "Dialogus" as evidence that there were various contemporary coinages current in different districts, issued by the Archbishops, Bishops, and chief Barons. These began in 1139, and were

suppressed in 1153. Hawkins 272, 273, 274, 275, 629, and 630 represented ecclesiastical money of this class; whilst 277 was issued by Robert Ferrers, Second Earl of Derby, probably about 1142-3. Perhaps the chief interest, however, centred in the distinctive coinage issued from the ecclesiastical mint at York. It probably began under Archbishop William, and then included types 271, 278, 279, and 280, the first bearing a legend in contracted Latin stating that it was issued by "the Church of St. Peter." Mr. Andrew associated 278 with King Stephen's visit to York; and explained 279, which bears the name of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, as being struck by the Archbishop in honour of the Legate, his uncle and patron. The last type, 280, as Mr. Lawrence had previously suggested, bore the name of Robert de Stutville, the leader of the archiepiscopal forces at the Battle of the Standard. By comparison with the contemporary money issued by Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, as Earl of Boulogne, some of which bore exactly the same designs and ornaments as the York coins, Mr. Andrew urged that it was impossible to doubt that types 282 and 283 were struck by him as Governor of York, and not by Eustace Fitzjohn, as had recently been suggested. He construed the contracted Latin legend upon the latter type as "issued by the edicts of York"—namely, the writ of sequestration of the temporalities of the see issued in 1149. He was now inclined to attribute the two-figure type, 281, to the marriage of Eustace with Constance of France.

In connection with Mr. Carlyon-Britton's paper Sir Arthur Evans lent for exhibition the coins illustrated in his father's work and referred to above. Other exhibitions included two early Gaulish silver coins reading DIA(sulos), by Mr. Bernard Roth; the variety of Stephen's type 270 struck at Devizes, by Mr. Shirley Fox; a silver medallion of Charles I., artist Jean Varm, previously unknown, by Miss H. Farquhar; a pattern cent of the Confederate States of America, by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus; and a series of modern Italian and French money showing recent improvement in Continental art, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Morgan. Mr. Hamer presented a proof in copper of a personal medal.



The annual excursion of the BUCKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on July 20. The members met at Wendover, the early arrivals meeting on the lawn of Dr. Leonard West's house, The Grange, where he gave a short history of Wendover, and entertained the party to refreshments. The garden at The Grange is specially interesting to botanists, containing a collection of wild flowers, plants, and ferns. On leaving The Grange, the party visited the church, which was described by Mr. Durston, of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. Lunch was obtained at the Red Lion Hotel, over eighty members and friends sitting down. After lunch the party was conveyed in brakes to Checquer's Court, where about sixty or seventy more had proceeded in their own cars and carriages. At Checquer's Court the party was received by Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., who gave an account of the history of the Court, and the families who had lived there during the last six centuries, and

Mr. Reginald Blanford, A.R.A., came especially to describe the house architecturally. Mr. and Mrs. Lee entertained the party to tea on the lawn, after the house and its treasures had been inspected. The weather was beautifully fine, and the large attendance exceeded in number any previous excursion.

The annual excursion of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on July 21, when Minsterley, White Grit, Chirbury, and Worthen, were visited. At Chirbury a short paper was read by Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell on "The Church and the Priory," with which it was associated. This priory was founded by Robert de Buthlers at the end of the twelfth century. In its history it had a rather troubled experience, and its members often incurred the censure of the Bishop for various kinds of irregularity. Nothing is now left of the priory buildings except the base of a pillar in the churchyard. It is a fragment of fine thirteenth-century architecture, and probably formed part of the central shaft of the chapter-house. A visit was also paid to the Vicarage, where there is a library of chained books formerly kept in the half-timbered school-house. They mostly consist of theological books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and were possibly, in part at least, brought from Montgomery Castle, where George Herbert, the poet, is related to have formed a chained library. The party also, by the kindness of Mr. S. D. Price Davies, paid a visit to Marrington Hall, a fine half-timbered house dating from the latter half of the sixteenth century. Additions have been made in more modern days, but they are in admirable keeping with the old work. The house stands on the edge of the picturesque dingle, to which it gives its name, and in the middle of the lawn is a very quaint sundial, full of elaborate details, which was erected by Richard Lloyd, to whom the property belonged, in 1595.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Greenwich on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 18 and 19. The proceedings opened with the usual business meeting, held in the Greenwich Town Hall, and the remainder of the first day was devoted to visits to St. Alphege Church, Vanbrugh Castle, a small Roman villa in Greenwich Park, St. Luke's Church, Charlton, and Charlton House and Gardens. The annual dinner was held at the Ship Hotel, and the customary evening followed, papers being contributed by Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency on "The History of Greenwich," and Mr. F. C. Elliston-Erwood, on "Lesnes Abbey." On the second day the members visited Well Hall and Eltham Palace, East Wickham Church, and Lesnes Abbey, Greenwich College.

Other gatherings have been the annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the presidency of Lord Hylton, at Frome, July 18, 19, and 20; the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on July 26, and the excursion of the same society to Dalton-le-Dale, Easing-

ton and Seaham, on August 9; the visit of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Lyme Hall, the old home of the Legh family, on July 22; the excursion of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the Penrith district on July 13 and 14; the visit to Royston of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on July 20; the Ulster meeting at Belfast of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, August 7 to 12; the visit of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB to Rottingdean, under the leadership of Mr. T. G. Leggatt, on August 5; and the excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Hubberholme Church on July 22.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE KING'S SERJEANTS AND OFFICERS OF STATE, WITH THEIR CORONATION SERVICES. By J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D. London: James Nisbet and Co., Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii, 416. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Dr. Round's name carries great and deserved weight for accuracy and research, and this work cannot fail to add to his repute. It takes the place of the various editions of Blount's *Ancient Tenures and Jocular Customs of Land Manors*, a book characterized by a crop of errors, notwithstanding its entertaining and informing nature. The class of whom these pages treat were those who held their lands by serjeantry—that is, by the performance of some specified service, either at all times or in time of war, or on certain specified occasions, such as a royal visit in a particular district.

After chapters dealing with the broad features of serjeantry and knight service, the great variety of details relative to the King's household are set forth *seriatim*: such are those pertaining to the usher of the hall, the chamberlain, the holders of the basin and towel, the butler, the pantler, the baker, the larderer, the sauser, the turnspit, the tailor, the reapiery service, and the scalding serjeantry.

Another section deals with the King's sport—such as the supply of various kinds of hounds, especially those for the hunting of wolves and otters, and the various tenures relative to falconry. The last chapter is concerned with coronation tenures—such as the canopy-bearers, the supply or carrying of coronation swords, spurs, gloves, and sceptre, as well as the important one of acting as King's champion on such occasion.

Dr. Round is well known as a pitiless and keen critic of the errors of others, and his vigour in that

direction is remarkable in these pages, and apparently well deserved. Various lapses of able men—such as Mr. Hubert Hall and Mr. Wickham Legg—are lashed with severity. A droll and extraordinary error is pointed out in the usually accurate official publications of the Public Record Office. In the third volume of *Feudal Aids* (1904) a serjeantry is described "to find a beast (*averium*) and a man in a ship, if the King should cross the sea." Why was a beast wanted in a ship, and what did the King do with the beast when he got it? asks Dr. Round, adding that a little common sense is at times a helpful thing! On referring to the actual document, it turns out that the word is not *averium*, but *averim*, and the latter word proves to be a variant of the familiar French *aviron*—i.e., an oar! But by far the most scathing thing in the book is the two or three final pages directed to the exposure of the astounding crop of blunders which Mr. Fox-Davies has managed quite recently to compress into short paragraphs dealing with "the triple crowns of sovereignty" and the arms of Ireland.

It is pleasant to find that Dr. Round has lost none of the dash and verve which were one of the distinctive features of his earlier writings. Thus, the character of James I. is tersely summed up as "the most unseemly monster that has ever sat upon the English throne."—J. CHARLES COX.

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A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN LONDON. By Walter H. Godfrey. With a preface by Philip Norman, LL.D., F.S.A. With 250 illustrations and 7 maps. London: B. T. Batsford, 1911. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 390. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This volume, produced with the publisher's unfailing good taste and illustrated lavishly as usual, embodies successfully a very happy idea. This is to illustrate the history of architecture in England from the Conquest to the end of the eighteenth century from examples still existing in London. For earlier periods Mr. Godfrey shows the use that can be made of materials preserved in our museums. He also provides an introductory chapter outlining the history of European architecture to the end of the tenth century. The reader is then taken systematically through the various periods of English architectural development, from English Romanesque (Norman), through Gothic—Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular—and Tudor to Renaissance and its developments and offshoots to the time of the brothers Adam, every period being illustrated from buildings in the Metropolis. Some of the examples are, of course, familiar enough, but others are quite the reverse. Readers who may think they know their London fairly well will probably find much that is new to them in this delightful volume. At the very beginning, for instance, English Romanesque, or Norman, is naturally illustrated from such familiar examples, among others, as the Tower and St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; but Mr. Godfrey takes his readers also to the crypts of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and St. John, Clerkenwell, which are much less well known, and to the little-visited church at East Ham, which, he points out, is an almost perfect example of

a small Norman parish church, with eastern apse, west doorway, and tiny round-headed windows. Similar unfamiliar examples may be found in all the sections. By this reference to East Ham it will be observed—as by a few other examples referred to at Eltham, Croydon, and one or two other places rather far removed from the centre of the Metropolis—that Mr. Godfrey occasionally interprets "London" with a certain degree of freedom. But these excursions are few and far between, and amply justify themselves. With this volume in hand the student, or the visitor with a love of architecture, can follow by visible extant examples, here carefully described in sufficient detail, the development of the building art in London, as a microcosm of England, for 900 years. The text is well and clearly written. The illustrations are abundant and excellent, and, as further aids, there are seven maps of various parts of London with the positions of the principal buildings referred to as examples carefully marked by encircled numerals, with reference lists, numerical and descriptive, attached. A full index completes a well planned and most useful book.

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THE BARONETAGE UNDER TWENTY-SEVEN SOVEREIGNS, 1308-1910. London: The St. Catherine Press and James Nisbet and Co., Ltd. [1911]. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 191. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The institution of the baronetage is usually attributed to James I., but baronets were known before his day. In the reign of Edward II. their existence is perhaps a matter of inference rather than of direct evidence; but Edward III. in 1339 created baronets; in 1446 Henry VI. granted to Raymond of Pyst, Baronet, the captainship and bailiwick of Sauveterre; and other allusions and creations are on record in subsequent reigns. James I. revived a degree which had fallen into disuse, endowed it in all cases with rights of hereditary succession, and granted certain precedence which was later set aside. The anonymous compiler of this admirably printed and well arranged "Dated Catalogue of Events," as the subtitle describes it, has done a very useful service, bringing the history of the Baronetage up to date, and giving a clear and valuable account of the recent organized movement on the part of the baronets to maintain and make clear their historic privileges, and to protect the degree from false assumptions of the rank and title. The volume is in every way welcome. As a historical record it distinctly fills a gap; as a book of reference it will be extremely serviceable.

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LE LÉGENDAIRE DU MONT ST. MICHEL. Par Étienne Dupont. Paris: Robert Duval, 1911. 8vo., pp. xlvii, 173. Prix 3 francs.

The literature of Mont St. Michel is very considerable. Since 1877, indeed, as M. Dupont forcibly says, "Il pleut des Mont Saint-Michel!" But in the mass of books and publications, of which M. Dupont has printed a *Bibliographie Générale*, there is very little reference to legends or folk-lore connected with the famous Mount. The reason probably is that

there is surprisingly little of this kind of lore connected with the Norman abbey-fortress. Few people know the history and literature and associations of Mont St. Michel so well as the learned author of this little book, and he has to admit that his material is very scanty. He here prints fifteen stories connected with the Mount and its immediate neighbourhood, preceded by a critical study of their sources and origins. The outstanding feature of these stories is that for the most part they show few signs of relationship with stories elsewhere. The legendary element in some is slight, and it is clear that most of them enshrine actual historic happenings, with a slight dressing or mingling of legend. M. Dupont has done excellent service by collecting and printing these narratives, with an able critical introduction, in this attractive volume which should appeal to many of the more than 20,000 English people who are said annually to visit Mont St. Michel.

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THE GROUND PLAN OF THE ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH. By A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. Seventeen illustrations. Cambridge: University Press, 1911. 8vo., pp. xiv, 138. Price 1s. net, cloth; 2s. 6d. net, leather.

Ecclesiological students of the present day are undoubtedly well provided with books, small and great, competently written, and dealing with every kind of church subject. The little volume before us is one of a series of Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature, which seems to be admirably planned. If they are all like Mr. Thompson's handbook they should command a large sale. In a brief series of chapters Mr. Thompson deals with the origin of the church plan in England, parish churches of the later Saxon period, the aisleless church of the Norman period, and the aisled parish church with its details of nave, tower, porches, transepts and chancel. Mr. Thompson knows his subject thoroughly and handles it clearly, leaving few loopholes for the critic. The illustrations are to the point, and there is an index of places. In a volume on so small a scale much has necessarily had to be omitted; but an admirable outline of constructional history is provided which should tempt readers to further study of the development of church architecture in England.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SHEFFIELD AND VICINITY: Section I., to the end of 1700. By W. T. Freemantle. Many illustrations. Sheffield: Pawson and Brailsford; London: Simpkin Marshall, and Co., Ltd., 1911. Small 4to., pp. xviii, 285. Price 10s. 6d.

The "vicinity" of Sheffield is interpreted pretty widely by Mr. Freemantle. The district covered "is roughly that of South Yorkshire, with a fringe of both Derbyshire and Notts. The imaginary circle—the pivot being about Sheffield and Rotherham—is uneven enough to include Chesterfield, Penistone, Doncaster, Worksop, Retford, and Pontefract, with many intervening villages." Mr. Freemantle includes books and pamphlets about places in this area, or issued therein, or written by authors more or less associated

therewith. Apparently, up to 1700 there was no printing press established in this district; but the products of local presses are promised as a leading feature of the next section of this important and valuable bibliography. To Mr. Freemantle the compilation of this book has clearly been a labour of love. A captious critic might remark upon some of its inclusions and some of its exclusions—as for instance under such heads as Thomas Hobbes and Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. But we prefer to express our admiration of the results of so much well-directed labour and our appreciation of the compiler's aim to arouse and stimulate local interest. The book is by no means a dry record of titles. Mr. Freemantle supplies liberally biographical and other particulars, so that the volume is almost as much a contribution to local biography and history as to local bibliography. A valuable feature is the indication in the margin of the location of the various items. It is clear from this that Mr. Freemantle himself owns a very fine local collection which, it is to be hoped, may be permanently preserved. The very numerous excellent reproductions of title-pages, portraits etc., from rare books and pamphlets add much to both the interest and the value of the book. We must add a word in praise of the printing and of the clever head and tailpieces by Mr. C. Green, a Sheffield art-craftsman.

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THE RULERS OF STRATHSPEY. By the Earl of Cassillis. Fifteen plates. Inverness: Northern Counties Newspaper Company, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 211. Price 6s.

The sub-title describes this clearly printed and well-produced volume as "A History of the Lairds of Grant and Earls of Seafield." The subject has already been dealt with very fully—on a heroic scale, indeed—by the late Sir William Fraser, in his *The Chiefs of Grant*, 1883. But as this monumental work was issued privately in an edition of 150 copies only, it cannot be accessible to many members of the great Clan Grant. These facts amply justify the Earl of Cassillis in issuing this handy and well-written account of the heads of the Clan, the Lairds of Grant, who succeeded to the Earldom of Seafield, and to the broad lands of the Ogilvies, Earls of Findlater and Seafield. Six appendices deal briefly with various cadet families. The Clan Grant is so large and widespread that there must be very many members of it who will be glad to have the opportunity of obtaining this well-compiled volume. Among the chiefs of the clan are not a few Grants well known to fame; for the history of the clan is inseparably associated with Scottish, and especially Highland, history. The illustrations include portraits, pleasant views, tartans, and coats of arms, besides a good many facsimiles of signatures in the text. An Index Nominum would have been a useful addition.

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Mr. Walter Rye has issued to subscribers, through Messrs. Goose and Son, of Norwich, Part I. of *Norfolk Families*. It extends from Abbot to Custance, the next part (D to Ha) being promised for issue by

Christmas next. Mr. Rye is an old hand at work of this kind; and though no doubt specialists in Norfolk family history and heraldry will be able to point out mistakes, it is quite certain that they and all genealogical students will give him grateful thanks for printing these collections from his notebooks. He remarks modestly that the work "will serve as a scaffold for subsequent collectors to work on"; but it is a very substantial contribution to Norfolk biography, and will be warmly welcomed. There are some characteristically caustic remarks here and there.

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On July 10 last Sir William Osler, Bart., unveiled in the chapter-house of Reading Abbey two memorial stones, representing in bold relief scenes from the lives of the first and last Abbots of Reading. Dr. Jamieson Hurry, the historian of Reading Abbey, was the generous donor of the memorials, the architectural portions of which were designed by Mr. W. Ravenscroft, while Mr. W. S. Frith, sculptor, designed the scenes and executed the whole of the work. In connection with this interesting event Dr. Hurry has issued in a beautifully printed booklet, in stiff white vellum cover, a brief historical sketch of the lives and deeds of the two Abbots, entitled *In Honour of Hugh de Boves and Hugh Cook Faringdon, First and Last Abbots of Reading*, with a description of the memorials. The booklet is a charming memento, and a very desirable possession.

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Among the pamphlets on our table *The Promontory Forts of Derbyshire*, by Mr. Edward Tristram, reprinted from the *Journal* of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, is conspicuous. It is an excellent account of three of the more inaccessible of the many ancient strongholds of Derbyshire—viz., Combs Moss or Castle Naze, Carls Wark, and Markland Grips. These works have been described before, but Mr. Tristram is able, by the discovery of hitherto unknown entrances, to throw fresh and important light on the problems of their construction. The paper, though short, is a thoroughly good piece of work.

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In the *Architectural Review* for August we note a paper by Mr. O. Brackett, with interesting illustrations, on the work of William Kent, an eighteenth-century architect, who has received a little less appreciation than is his due. There is also a good illustrated article on "The Royal Palace of Eltham," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey. The July number of the *Musical Antiquary* completes the second volume. Mr. E. J. Dent concludes his study of "Italian Chamber Cantatas," with musical illustrations; Mr. C. F. Abdy Williams supplies a short contribution to the study of ancient rhythmical theory, entitled "The Aristoxenian theory of the Rhythmical Foot"; and there is an interesting "Index to the Songs and Musical Allusions in *The Gentleman's Journal*, 1692-94." The leading feature of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, July, is the continuation of Mr. C. E. Keyser's able architectural study of Aldermaston Church and its monuments,

illustrated by nine fine plates. The *Essex Review*, July, is, as usual, full of good local matter. "Alfred the Great and the River Lea," "Sir Thomas Roe" (an Essex worthy), "Essex Place-Names," "Essex Dishes of the Olden Time," and "Dunmow and Doctors," are among the subjects discussed. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, July.



Correspondence.

THE KING'S GIFT TO THE CITY.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE Lord Mayor told the Corporation of the City of London on July 27 that when their Majesties visited the City on June 29, the King mentioned to him that he was in possession at Buckingham Palace of an interesting old screen which he was having renovated and repaired, and which he desired to present to the Corporation as a souvenir of the visit. The screen had been received, and with it a letter from the Lord Chamberlain's office in which it was stated: "The screen having upon it the arms of the Corporation of the City of London, the King and Queen are specially anxious that it should be preserved in the possession of the Corporation as a memorial of the Coronation of their Majesties." The Lord Mayor remarked that a suitable inscription would be inserted in ivory on the screen, which would be placed in the Art Gallery for visitors to see. He further pointed out that the City Arms appearing on the screen were also those of the old East India Company, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and expressed the opinion that the date of the screen was the time of George III.

Is anything known as to the origin or history of this screen?

ANGLO-INDIAN.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.